THE *SECOND PART* OF THE PRESENT STATE OF England.

Together with

DIVERS REFLECTIONS UPON The *Antient State* thereof.

By *EDWARD CHAMBERLAYNE* L. L. D. R. S. S.

The NINTH EDITION, Corrected, and newly Augmented.

In Magnis voluisse sat est—

In the *SAVOY:*

Printed by *T. N.* for *J. Martin*, Printer to the *Royal Society*, and are to be Sold at the Sign of the *Bell* in S. *Pauls* Church-Yard, 1679.

To the Right Honourable,

Sir John Ernle Knight,

Chancellor of the Exchequer,
and Under-Treasurer;

One of the

Lords Commissioners

OF

His Majesties Treasury,

And One of the

Kings most Honorable Privy-Council.

This Ninth Impression of the Second Part of The Present State of ENGLAND, *is humbly Dedicated by the* AUTHOR.

To the Reader.

IN *a former small Treatise, intituled*, The Present State of England, *the Author having given a Succinct Account of the* Government *in* General, *as it is* Monarchical; *and therein, of the* King, Queen, Princes, *and* Princesses *of the* Bloud; *of the* Great Officers *of the* Crown; *of the* Kings, Queens, *and* Duke *of* York's *Courts*; *of the Three States of* England, Clergy, Nobility,

bility, *and* Commons, *and of divers other Remarkables*

In this Second Part *of the* Present State of England, *he hath endeavour'd to describe, with the like Brevity, the* Particular Government *of* England, Ecclesiastical, Civil, *and* Military: *The several Courts of* Justice, *the Offices and Officers belonging thereunto; and (for the sake of Foreigners) to exhibite a particular Description of the Famous City of* London, *of the Two Renowned Universities*, &c.

In Erecting such a Spacious and Various Edifice, the Spectator, at first view, will hardly con-

conceive how much Pains was beſtowed in Digging the Foundation, in raiſing Scaffolds, in finding, conveying, and fitting Materials, in contriving the Architecture, *in removing the Rubbiſh*, &c. *Other* Builders *conſult only their own Brains, and the Dead, (that is, Books) whereunto acceſs may be had at all Hours: But in this* Work, *the Living, and the choiceſt among them, were to be adviſed with; whereof ſome were far diſtant, others ſeldom at leiſure; ſome unwilling to Communicate their Knowledge, others not at all affable.*

However, If the READER, *reaping in Few Hours, the Fruits*

To the Reader.

Fruits of Many Months Labour, ſhall receive any Content, the Author will not only be ſatisfied for this, but encouraged for another like Enterprize.

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ANGLIÆ NOTITIA:

OR

The Present State

OF

ENGLAND.

The Second Part.

Of the Government of England *in particular; and first, of the Kings most Honourable Privy-Council.*

THE Government of *England* in particular, is either *Ecclesiastical*, *Civil*, or *Military*, wherein the King is Supreme Governor in all Causes, and over all Persons; from him is derived all Authority and Jurisdiction. He is *quasi Intellectus Agens*, *Forma formarum*, *vel potius Mundi Anglici Deus*. And the *Primum Mobile* thereof,

from whence, all the inferior Orbs derive their Motion, is that Noble, Honourable, and Reverend Assembly, called *Concilium secretum, privatum vel Continuum Regis Concilium*, which is a Court of such Antiquity and Honour, that it may be said to be higher than the highest Court of *England*, (as the Parliament is usually called) for our Parliaments are not only much younger, but also may truly be said to be the Productions of the Kings Privy Council, as appears by the words of the Writ, for summoning of a Parliament. This is the highest Watch-Tower of the Nation, wherein the King, with all his good Sentinels, and Watchmen about him, takes a careful survey of all his Dominions, and sometimes of all the Dominions of the World, as any of them have any Relation to his: where he consults and contrives how to protect his numberless Subjects, not only from Injuries amongst themselves, but from the wrongs and violences of all other Nations; where he doth consult and watch for the publick Good, Honor, Defence, Profit and Peace of all his People.

Before the latter end of *Henry* the Third, *Quod provisum fuit per Regem & Concilium suum Privatum sigilloque Regis confirmatum, procul dubio legis vigorum habuit*, saith *Spelman*.

The Primitive and ordinary way of Government in *England*, was by the King and his Privy Council, and all our Kings have acted much by it, determining Controversies of great importance, sometimes touching Lands and Rights between Party and Party, whereof there are very many Presidents, and the Judges of *England*, in some difficult cases, were not wont to give Judgement, until they had first consulted the King or His Privy Council. Moreover, the Lords

Lords and Commons assembled in Parliament, have oft-times transmitted Matters of high moment to the King and His Privy Council, as by long Experience and Wisdom, better able to judge of, and by secresie and expedition, better able to transact some State-affairs, than all the Lords and Commons together.

At present, the King and his Privy Council take Cognisance of few Matters, that may well be determined by the known Laws, and ordinary Courts of Justice, but only, as aforesaid, consult for the publick Good, Honor, Defence, Safety, and Benefit of the Realm, not medling with matters that concern Freeholds, but matters of Appeal, and sudden Emergencies.

The Lords of the Privy-Council are as it were, a part of the King, incorporate with him and his cares, bearing upon his Shoulders that great weight, that otherwise would lie wholly upon His Majesty; wherefore of such high value and esteem they have always been, that if a Man did but strike in the House of a Privy-Counsellor, or elsewhere in His Presence, he was grievously Fined for the same; and to conspire the death of any of them, was made Felony in any of the Kings Servants, within the *Checque-Roll*, and to kill one of them, was High Treason.

A Privy-Counsellor, though but a Gentleman, shall have Precedence of all Knights, Baronets, and younger Sons of all Barons and Viscounts.

The substance of their Oath is, That they shall, according to their power and discretion, Truly, Justly, and Evenly, Counsel and Advise the King, in all matters to be Treated in His Majesties Council; that they shall keep secret the Kings Counsel, *&c.*

By force of this Oath, and the custom of the Kingdom of *England*, a Privy-Counsellor is made without any Patent or Grant, and to continue only during the life of the King that makes him, nor so long, unless the King pleaseth.

Heretofore, there hath been usually a Lord President of the Kings Privy-Council; a Dignity of so high a repute, that, by a Statute of *Henry* the Eighth, he is to take place in publick, next to the Lord High Treasurer of *England*: his Office was to speak first to business, to report to Majesty the Passages and State of businesses, transacted at Council-Table. The last Lord-President was the Earl of *Manchester*, Father of the late Lord Chamberlain.

To His Privy-Counsellors, the King of *England* may declare or conceal from them whatsoever he alone judgeth fit and expedient, *quæ in re* (saith the excellent Sir *Thomas Smith*) *absolutissimum est hoc Regnum Angliæ præ Venetorum Ducatu aut Lacedemoniorum Principatu.*

The King with the Advice of His Privy-Council, doth publish Proclamations, binding to the Subject, provided that they are not contrary to Statute, or Common-Law.

In cases where the Publick Peace, Honour, or Profit of the Kingdom, may be endangered for want of speedy redress, there the King with His Privy-Council, usually make use of an absolute power, if need be,

The Members of this most Honourable Council, are such, as his own free Will, and meer Motion, shall please to chuse, and are commonly Men of the highest rank, eminent for Estates, Wisdom, Courage, Integrity, &c. And because

because there are few cases of moment so temporal, but that they may some way relate to Spiritual Affairs, therefore according to the general rules of Policy and Government, which God himself ordained amongst his chosen People the *Jews*, the Privy-Council (as well as the Great Council of Parliament) is composed of Spiritual, as well as Temporal Persons, some of the Principal Bishops of *England* have in all times been chosen by His Majesty, to be of His Privy-Council,

The Names of the Lords of His Majesties most Honourable Privy-Council.

HIS Highness Prince *Rupert.*

William, Lord Archbishop of *Canterbury.*

Heneage Lord *Finch,* Lord High Chancellor of *England.*

Anthony, Earl of *Shafsbury,* Lord President of the Council.

Arthur Earl of *Anglesey,* Lord Privy Seal,

Christopher Duke of *Albemarle,*

James Duke of *Monmouth,* Master of the Horse to His Majesty, and Captain of His Troop of Guards.

Henry Cavendish, Duke of *Newcastle.*

John Duke of *Lauderdale,* Secretary of State for the Kingdom of *Scotland.*

James Duke of *Ormond,* Lord Steward of His Majesties Houshold.

Charles, Lord Marquis of *Wincheſter,*

Henry Lord Marquis of *Worcester.*

Henry Earl of *Arlington,* Lord Chamberlain of His Majesties Houshold.

James, Earl of *Salisbury.*

John Earl of *Bridgewater.*

Robert Earl of *Sunderland,* One of His Majesties Principal Secretaries of State.

Arthur

Arthur Earl of *Essex*, first Lord Commissioner of the Treasury.

John Earl of *Bath*, Groom of the Stole.

Thomas Viscount *Falconberg*.

George Lord Viscount *Halifax*.

Henry Lord Bishop of *London*.

John Lord *Roberts*.

Denzil Lord *Holles*.
William Lord *Russel*.

William Lord *Cavendish*.

Henry Coventry Esq; one of His Majesties Principal Secretaries of State.

Sir *Francis North* Kt. Lord Chief Justice of the Common-Pleas.

Sir *Henry Capel*, Knight of the *Bath*, first Commissioner of the Admiralty.

Sir *John Ernle* Kt. Chancellor of the Exchequer.

Sir *Thomas Chicheley* Kt. Master of the Ordnance.

Sir *William Temple* Baronet.

Edward Seymour Esq;

Henry Powle, Esq;

These are all to wait on His Majesty, and, at Council-Board, sit in their Order, bare-headed, when His Majesty presides.

At all Debates, the lowest delivers his opinion first, that so he may be the more free, and the King last of all declares His Judgement, and thereby determines the Matter in debate.

The time and place of holding this Council, is wholly at the Kings pleasure, but is most commonly held in the morning, on Wednesday and Friday out of Parliament or Term-time, and in the afternoon, in times of Parliament or Term.

A Council is seldom or never held without the Presence of one of the Secretaries of State; of whose Office and Dignity, much more considerable in *England*, than in other Nations, take here this brief Account.

The Kings of *England* had antiently but one Secretary of State, until about the end of *Henry* the Eighth his Reign, it was thought fit, that weighty and important Office should be discharged by two Persons, both of equal Authority, and both stiled *Principal Secretaries of State*. In those days, and some while after, they sate not at Council-Board, but having prepared their business in a room adjoyning to the Council-Chamber, they came in, and stood on either hand of the King; and nothing was debated at the Table, until the Secretaries had gone through with their Proposals. But Queen *Elizabeth* seldom coming to Council, that Method was altered, and the two Secretaries took their places as Privy-Counsellors, which Dignity they have retained, and enjoyed, ever since: and a Council is seldom or never held without the presence of one of them at the least

Their

Their employment being of extraordinary Trust and Multiplicity, renders them most considerable, both in the eyes of the King, upon whom they attend every day, as occasion requires; and of the Subject also, whose Requests and Desires are for the most part lodged in their hands, to be presented to the King, and always to make dispatches thereupon, according to His Majesties Answers and Directions.

As for Forreign Affairs, the Secretaries divide all the Kingdoms and Nations, which have intercourse of business with the King of *England*, into two grand Provinces; whereof each Secretary taketh one to himself, receiving all Letters and Addresses from, and making all dispatches to the several Princes and States comprehended within his own Province.

But in all matters of home concern, whether they relate to the publick, or to particular persons, both the Secretaries do equally and indistinctly receive and dispatch whatsoever is brought to them, be it for the Church, the Militia, or private Grants, Pardons, Dispensations, *&c.*

They have this special Honor, that if either of them be a Baron, he taketh place, and hath the Precedence of all other persons of the same degree, though otherwise by their Creation, some of them might have right to precede him; and a Knight in like manner, if he hath no other qualification.

They have their several Lodgings appointed them in all the Kings Houses, as well for their own Accommodation, as for their Office, and those that attend upon it. They have also a very liberal Diet at the Kings charge, or Board-wages in lieu of it.

To shew how considerable their place is, their setled allowance from the King in Salary and Pension, is little less than two thousand pounds Sterling *per annum*, to each of them.

The Secretaries and Clerks, whom they imploy under them, are wholly at their own choice, and have no dependance upon any other power or person besides themselves.

They have the custody of that Seal of the King, which is properly called the Signet; the use and application whereof, gives denomination to an Office, constantly attending the Court, called the *Signet-Office*, wherein there are four Clerks, who wait alternately by Moneths, and prepare such things as are to pass the *Signet*, in order to the Privy Seal or Great Seal.

The present Secretaries of State are

Henry Coventry Esq; who, for his great Abilities, and successful Negotiations, had that Trust and Honor conferred upon him, immediately after the decease of Sir *John Trevor*.

The Right Honourable *Robert* Earl of *Sunderland*, who for his known Abilities and Services abroad, in his Embassies in *Spain* and *France*, was upon the removal of Sir *Joseph Williamson*, sworn Principal Secretary of State.

Waiting on the Privy-Council, there are four Clerks in Ordinary, who wait by moneths each one; he that comes in, is always a week before, and a week after his moneth, to assist there.

Their Office is to read what is brought before the Council, and draw up all such Orders, as the King and Lords shall direct, and cause them to be Registred.

They are these that follow.

Sir *Thomas Doleman*, Sir *John Nicholas*, Sir *Robert Southwel*, Sir *Philip Lloyd*, Salaries to each 250 *l.* besides Fees for Orders and Letters, *&c.*

Besides the forenamed Officers, there is a Keeper of the Records, *Anthony Rider* Esq; no Fee.

Two Keepers of the Council-Chamber, Fee to each 45 *l.*

These, upon occasion, are sent by Warrant of the Lords of the Privy-Council, to fetch any Person, under the degree of a Baron, and to keep him prisoner in his house till further Order.

Attending on the Secretaries, are the Clerks of the *Signet*, or *Little Seal*, which is always in the custody of the Secretaries, for Sealing the Kings Private Letters, and for all such Grants as pass His Majesties Hands by Bill assigned.

Of these Clerks there are four, Sir *John Nicholas*, Knight of the *Bath*, Sir *Philip Warwick* Kt. *Morrice* Esq; and *Sidney Bear* Esquire. These have no Fee from the King, but only Diet, which at Pension is 200 *l.* yearly; their Office is in *Whitehal*, they wait by moneth each of them three moneths in a year. One of them always attends the Court, whersoever it removes, and by Warrant from the King, or Secretaries of State, or Lords of the Council, prepare such Bills or Letters for the King to sign, as not being matters of Law, are by any Warrants directed to them to prepare. In their Office, all Grants, either prepared by the Kings Learned Council at Law, or by themselves,

selves, for the Kings Hand, when Signed, are returned, and there transcribed again, and that Transcription is carried to one of the Principal Secretaries of State, and Sealed, and then it is called a Signet, which is directed to the Lord Privy Seal, and is his Warrant for issuing out a Privy Seal upon it, which is prepared by the Clerks of that Seal, is sufficient for the payment of any Moneys out of the Exchequer, and for several other uses; but when the nature of the Grant requires the passing the Great Seal, then the Privy Seal is an authority to the Lord Chancellor, to pass the Great Seal, as the Signet was to the Lord Privy Seal, to affix that Seal to the Grant: but in all three Offices, *viz.* Signet, Privy Seal, and Great Seal, the Grant is transcribed. So all which passes from the King, hath these several ways of being considered before perfected.

There are also four Clerks of the Privy Seal, *viz.* Sir *Charles Bickerstaff*, Kt. *John Mathews* Esq; *Tho. Watkins* Esq; *John Richards* Esq;

More of their Office is to be seen in *Stat.* 27. of *Henry* 8. worthy to be noted.

To this Office (in time when the Court of *Request* is in being) belongs the Sealing of all Commissions, and other Processes out of that Court.

Moreover, depending on the Secretaries of State, is an ancient Office, called the *Paper-Office*, the Keeper whereof hath in his charge, all the publick Papers, Writings, matters of State, and Council; all Letters, Intelligences, Negotiations of the Kings publick Ministers abroad, and generally all the Papers and Dispatches that pass through the Offices of the two Secretaries of State, which are from time to time transmitted into this Office, and here remain,

remain, disposed by way of a Library, within His Majesties Palace of *Whitehall*. This considerable Officer hath a Fee of 160 *l. per annum*, payable out of the *Exchequer*, and is at present that very worthy person, Sir *Joseph Williamson*, Kt. late one of the Principal Secretaries of State.

After the Kings most Honourable Privy-Council, that *Primum Mobile*, or rather that *Resort* or *Spring*, may be considered the *Great Wheels*, first moved by that *Spring*, which are the Convocation for the Ecclesiastical Government, and the Parliament for the Civil.

But for the better understanding of the Ecclesiastical Government, it will be expedient to premise somewhat of the Ecclesiastical Persons in *England*.

In

IN the Government of the Church of *England*, among the Eccleſiaſtical Perſons governing in the Engliſh Church, is, Firſt the King of *England*; who is, as the Lawyers ſay, *Perſona ſacra & mixta cum Sacerdote.* The King is the Supreme Biſhop of *England*; and at his Coronation, by a Solemn Conſecration and Unction, he becomes a Spiritual Perſon, Sacred and Eccleſiaſtical: for, as he hath put upon him *Corona Regni*, as an Emblem of his Kingſhip and Power in Temporals; ſo hath he *Stola Sacerdotis*, commonly called *Veſtis Dalmatica*, as a *Levitical Ephod*, to ſignifie his Prieſthood and Power in Spirituals. He is Supreme Governour in all Cauſes, and over all Perſons *Eccleſiaſtical* as well as *Civil*; is Patron Paramount of all *Eccleſiaſtical* Benefices in *England*, to whom the laſt Appeals in *Eccleſiaſtical* Affairs are made, who alone hath Power to nominate Perſons for all Biſhopricks, and chief Dignities, as Deaneries, and ſome Prebends in the Church, *&c.* as more at large may be ſeen in the Firſt Part of the *Preſent State of England.*

Next to the King in the Church-Government, are the Biſhops, whereof two are called *Primats*, *Metropolitans*, or *Archbiſhops*; that is, Chief Biſhops, the one of *Canterbury*, the other of *York*, each of which have, beſides their peculiar Dioceſſes, a Province conſiſting of ſeveral Dioceſſes, and therein by Common Law, a Prerogative of proving Wills, and granting Adminiſtrations, where the perſon dying had *bona notabilia*, that is, above 5 *l.* in divers *Dioceſſes* or *Juriſdictions.* Alſo by Grants of ſeverl Kings, they have each one certain Priviledges, Liberties and Immunities in their own ſtates.

Under

Under these two Archbishops are Twenty six Bishopricks, whereof Twenty two are reckoned in the Province of *Canterbury*, and Four in the Province of *York*; So that there are besides the Two Archbishops, Twenty four Bishops, all which have the Title of Lords by reason of their Baronies annext to their Bishopricks, and have precedence of all other Barons both in Parliament and in other Assemblies: amongst these presides alwayes the Bishop of *London*, who by antient right is accounted Dean of the *Episcopal Colledge* of that Province, and by virtue thereof, is to signifie the pleasure of his Metropolitan, to all the Bishops of the Province, to execute his *Mandate*, to dispersse his *Missives* on all emergency of affairs, to preside in Convocations of Provincial *Synods* during the necessary absence of the *Metropolitan*. Next to *London*, in *Parliament*, precedes *Durham*, and then *Winchester*: all the rest of the Bishops take place according to the Seniority of their Consecrations.

The Function of an *English Bishop* consists in what he may act, either by his *Episcopal Order*, or by his *Episcopal Jurisdiction*.

By his *Episcopal Order* he may Ordain *Deacons* and *Priests*, he may Dedicate Churches and Burying places, may administer the Rite and Ceremony of Confirmation, without whom none of these may be done.

The *Jurisdiction* of a Bishop is either *Ordinary* or *Delegated*; the *Ordinary*, is what by the Law of the Land belongs to each Bishop, in his own Dioceſs; the *Delegated*, is what the King is pleased to confer upon him, not as a Bishop, but as he is a Subject, and a considerable Member of the Kingdom: For all Clergymen

men are in *England* (as anciently among Gods own People the Jews, and amongst the Primitive Christians, so soon as they were under Christian Emperours) judged fit to enjoy divers Temporal Honours and Employments: as,

First, To be in the Commission of the Peace, for who so proper to make and keep Peace as they, whose constant duty it is to Preach Peace? Who so fit as they, whose main business and study is to reconcile those that are at variance? And therefore since His Majesties happy Restauration, as well as before, divers grave discreet Divines have been made Justices of Peace, and thereby not only the poor Clergy-men have been protected from the oppression of their causeless Enemies, but many differences have been composed without any Law-suit, in a more Christian and less expensive way.

Secondly, To be of his Majesties Privy-Council, where frequently Cases of Conscience may arise, relating to State-Matters, that will admit neither of delay, nor publication: And therefore after the Pattern of that excellent Christian Emperour *Constantine* the Great, our good Kings both before and since the Reformation, have alwayes admitted some Spiritual Persons to their Council-Tables, and Closet-Debates.

Thirdly, To be employed in Publick Treaties and Negotiations of Peace, and this both the Ancient and Modern Practice will justifie, that none have been more frequently and successfully used in such Messages, than the Ambassadors of Christ.

Fourthly, To enjoy some of the Great Offices of the Crown, as to be *Lord Chancelor*, *Lord Treasurer*, &c. And it hath been observed, that

that in the late Kings Reign, when the Bishop of *London* was *Lord Treasurer*, that Office was executed with as much diligence, faithfulness, dexterity, and content to the Subject, as well as to the King, as ever it had been by any of his Lay-Predecessors.

In the ordinary Jurisdiction of a Bishop, as a Bishop may be considered, either the *Jurisdiction* it self, or what is instated in him by the Law of the Land, for the better execution of that *Jurisdiction*.

The *Jurisdiction* it self is established partly by Statute-Law, as to Licence Physitians, Surgeons, and School-Masters, to unite and consolidate small Parishes, to assist the Civil Magistrates in execution of some Statutes concerning Ecclesiastical Affairs, to compel the payment of Tenths and Subsidies due from the Clergy to the King.

Partly by Common-Law, as upon the Kings Writ to certifie the Judges touching legitimate and illegitimate Births and Marriages; to require upon the Kings Writ the burning of an obstinate Heretick, but this last hath been lately repealed; also to require the Kings Writ for imprisoning the Body of one that obstinately stands Excommunicated Forty days.

And partly by Common and Ecclesiastical Law together, as to cause Wills of the Deceased to be proved, to grant Administration of Goods of such as die intestate, to give order for the gathering and preserving of perishable Goods, where none is willing to administer, to cause account to be given of Administrations, to collate Benefices, to grant Institutions to Benefices upon Presentations of other Patrons, to command Induction to be given, to order the collecting and preserving of the Profits of Vacant Benefices,

Benefices, for the use of the Successors, to defend the Franchises and Liberties of the Church, to visit their particular Dioceſſes once in three years; and therein to inquire of the Manners, Carriages, Delinquencies, &c. of Ministers, of Church-Wardens, of the rest of the Parishioners, and amongst them, especially of those that profess themselves Physitians, Surgeons, School-masters, Midwives; of Wardens of Hospitals, how they perform their several Duties and Trusts; also of all other professing Christianity, and offending either against Piety, as by Blasphemy, Idolatry, Superstition, Perjury, Heresie, Errours against the Thirty Nine Articles, Schism, Conventicles, absence from Divine Service, unlawful abstinence from the Sacraments; or else offending against Justice, as the delaying of the Legacies given to the Poor, or Pious Uses, Dilapidations of Buildings, or Goods belonging to the Church; taking the Usury beyond the rate allowed by Statute, Simony, Perjury, &c. or by offending against Sobriety, as Drunkenness, Incest, Adultery, Fornication, filthy Speech, tempting of any ones Chastity, Clandestine Marriages, as for want of thrice publishing the Banes, the want of Parents consent, the want of Witnesses, which must be above two, or marrying in a private place, in an undue time, before eight in the morning, and after twelve of the Clock in the day, &c.

Now, for the better executing of this *Jurisdiction*, the Law of *England* hath furnished the Bishops with a power of *Ecclesiastical Censures*, whereof some may be inflicted both upon Lay-men and Church-men, as Suspension from entring into the Church, or else from receiving the Sacrament, or greater Excommunications,

tions, &c. Others may be inflicted only upon Eccleſiaſtical Perſons, as Sequeſtration of their Eccleſiaſtical Profits, ſuſpenſions, ſometimes *ab Officio*, ſometimes *a Beneficio*, *Deprivation*, and *Depoſition*, which is ſometimes verbal, by ſentence pronounced againſt them; and ſometimes real, by Degradation. Here note, That of all theſe Cenſures, Excommunication is never to be inflicted but only for Contumacy; as when a perſon being duly ſummoned, will not appear; or appearing, will not obey the Orders of the Biſhop.

The Solemn manner of making a Biſhop in England, *is as followeth.*

When any Biſhops *See* becomes vacant, the *Dean* and *Chapter* of that *Cathedral* giving notice thereof to the King, who is Patron of all the Biſhopricks in *England*, and humbly Requeſting, that His Majeſty will give leave for them to chooſe another; the King hereupon grants to the Dean His *Conge d' Eſlire*, which in *French* (wherein it was antiently penned) ſignifies leave to elect; then the Dean ſummons a Chapter or Aſſembly of the Prebendaries, who either elect the perſon recommended by His Majeſties Letters, or ſhew cauſe to the contrary. Next, the Election is certified to the party Elected, who doth modeſtly refuſe it the firſt and ſecond time; and if he refuſe it a third time, then that being certified to His Majeſty, another is recommended; when the Election is accepted by the party, it is certified to the King, and the Archbiſhop of that Province, whereupon the King gives His Royal Aſſent under the Great Seal of *England*; which is exhibited to the Archbiſhop of that Province,

vince, with command to confirm and consecrate him; hereunto the Archbishop subscribes *fiat Confirmatio*, and gives Commission under his Archiepiscopal Seal to his Vicar-General, to perform all the Acts required for perfecting his Confirmation.

The Vicar-General then in the Name of the Archbishop, sends forth a Citation, summoning all Opposers of the said Election or Person Elected, to appear at a certain time and place especially assigned to make their Objections. This done by an Officer of the Arches, usually at *Bow-Church* in *Cheapside*, *London*, by Proclamation three times, and then affixing the said Citation on the Church-door, for all people to read, the said Officer returns an Authentick Certificate thereof to the Archbishop and Vicar-General. At the day and place assigned for the appearance of the Opposers, the Vicar-General sits, then the Proctor for the said Dean and Chapter, exhibits the Royal Assent, and the Commission of the Archbishop; which read and accepted by the Vicar-General, the Proctor exhibits the Proxy from the Dean and Chapter, and then presents the Elected Bishop, and returns the Citation, and desires the Opposers to be publickly called three times, which being done accordingly, he accuseth their contumacy, and for penalty thereof, desires that the business may proceed, which the Vicar-General in a Schedule by him read and subscribed doth order. Next the Proctor giving a summary Petition, wherein is deduced the whole Process of Election and Consent, desires a time to be assigned to prove it, which the Vicar-General admits and decrees. After which, the Proctor exhibits the Royal Assent, with the Elected

Elected Bishops Assent, and the Certificate to the Archbishop, and desires a term presently to be assigned to hear final Sentence, which the Vicar-General decrees. Then the Proctor desires that all Opposers should again be called, which being thrice publickly done, and none appearing, nor opposing, they are pronounced contumacious, and a Decree made to proceed to Sentence, by a Schedule read and subscribed by the said Vicar-General. Then the Elect Person takes the Oath of Supremacy, Simony, and Canonical Obedience.

Next the Judge of the Arches reads and subscribes the Sentence; after which, usually there is an entertainment made for the Officers and others there present, which being once done at the Sign of the *Nags-head* in *Cheapside*, near the said *Bow-Church*, gave occasion to our Adversaries of the *Romish Church*, to affirm that Fable, that there our first Bishops, after the Reformation, were Consecrated.

When a Bishop is Elected, and the Election confirmed, he may give Institution, and do his ordinary Jurisdiction; and may sit in Parliament as Lord thereof, according to Sir *Edward Cook 4 Instit. p. 47.*

After the Confirmation, then according to the Kings Mandate, is the solemn Consecration of the Elected Bishop, which is done by the Archbishop, with the assistance of two other Bishops, in manner following.

Upon some *Sunday* or Holiday, after Morning Service, the Archbishop beginneth the Communion-Service; after a certain Prayer appointed for this occasion, one of the Bishops there present readeth the Epistle, 1 *Tim.* 3. another readeth the Gospel, *John* 21. Then after the *Nicene* Creed and some Sermon, the

Elected

Elected Bishop vested with his Rochet or Linnen Garment, is by two Bishops presented to the Archbishop, or some other Bishop Commissioned by him, sitting in his Chair, who demands the Kings Mandate for the Consecration, and causes it to be read; then the Elect Bishop takes the Oath of Supremacy, and of Canonical Obedience to the Archbishop; and after divers Prayers, and several Interrogatories put to the Bishop, and his Answers, the rest of the Episcopal Habit is put upon him, and after more Prayers, the Elect Bishop kneeleth down, and the Archbishop and Bishops there present, lay their hands on his head, and by a certain pious grave form of words, they Consecrate him. Afterwards the Archbishop doth deliver to the Bishop Elect a Bible, with another set form of words, and so all proceed to the Communion Service, and having received the Sacrament, and the Blessing, they repair from Church to Dinner, which is at the charge of the Bishop Elect, and is usually very splendid and magnificent, the greatest of the Nobility, Clergy, Judges, Privy-Counsellors, *&c.* honouring it with their presence, the expences hereof with Fees of Consecration amounting ordinarily to Six or Seven hundred pounds.

This Form and Manner of Consecrating Bishops, is according to the Rule laid down in the fourth Council of *Carthage*, about the year 470. generally received in all the Provinces of the Western Church.

Note, That by our Order of Consecrating Bishops, it is evident, Bishops are lookt upon as a distinct Order of themselves, and not only as a different degree from the rest of the Presbyters, as some would have it.

Next goes forth a Mandate from the Archbishop

bishop to the Archdeacon of his Province, to Install the Bishop Elected, Confirmed and Consecrated; which Instalment is almost on the same manner in all Cathedrals, and is usually thus.

Upon any day between the hours of Nine and Eleven, in the presence of a Publick Notary, the Bishop Elect, or his Proxy, which is usual, is introduced into the Cathedral Church by the Archdeacon of *Canterbury*, by whom all the Bishops of that Province are Installed, (or else by his Proxy sometimes) and first he declares his assent to the Kings Supremacy, and Swears, that unless he be otherwise dispensed with, he will be Resident according to the Custom of that Cathedral, and observe the Customs of the said Church, and cause others to observe the same. Then the Archdeacon, with the Petty Canons and Officers of the Church, accompany the Bishops up to the Quire, and there place him in the Seat prepared for the Bishops, between the Altar and the right side of the Quire, and then the Archdeacon pronounces these words in Latin, *Ego authoritate mihi commissa induco & inthoronizo Reverendum, in Christo Patrem Dominum* N. N. *Episcopum, & Dominus Custodiat suum introitum & exitum ex hoc nunc & in Seculum*, &c. Then the Subdean and the Petty Canons sing the *Te Deum*; mean while the Bishop is again conducted from his own place to the Deans Seat, and there, in token of taking real possession, he stands till *Te Deum* is ended, together with other Prayers, the Archdeacon reading some Versicles, as, *O Lord, save this thy Servant* N. *our Bishop*, (the people answering) *And send him health from thy holy place*, &c. Then the Archdeacon reads a short Collect for the Bishop by Name: After Prayers, the Bishop

shop is conducted into the Chapter-House, and there placed on a high Seat; the then Archdeacon, and all the Prebends and Officers of the Church, come before the Bishop, and acknowledge Canonical Obedience to him: Finally, the Publick Notary is by the Archdeacon required to make an Instrument, declaring the whole matter of fact in this affair.

Then the said Bishop is introduced into the Kings presence, to do his Homage for his Temporalities or Barony, by kneeling down, and putting his Hands between the Hands of the King, sitting in a Chair of State, and by taking of a Solemn Oath to be true and faithful to His Majesty, and that he holds his Temporalities of Him.

Lastly, The new Bishop compounds for the First-Fruits of his Bishoprick, that is, agrees for his first-years profits to be paid to the King, within two years, or more, if the King please.

The Translation of a Bishop from one Bishoprick to another, differs only in this, from the manner of making a Bishop, that there is no Consecration.

The Translation of a Bishop to be Archbishop, differs only in the Commission, which is directed by His Majesty to four or more Bishops to confirm him. Note, That the difference between an Archbishop and a Bishop, is, that the Archbishop, with other Bishops, doth Consecrate a Bishop, as a Bishop with other Priests doth Ordain a Priest: The Archbishop visits the whole Province, the Bishop only his Diocess; the Archbishop can Convocate a Provincial Synod, the Bishop only a Diocesan Synod: The Archbishop is Ordinary to and hath Canonical Authority over all the Bishops of his Province; and as the Bishop

ſhop hath over all the Prieſts of his Dioceſs.

Several Biſhops of *England* having Dioceſſes of a large extent, it was provided by *Stat. 26. Hen.* 8. that they ſhould have a Power to nominate ſome to the King, to be, with his approbation, Suffragan, or Subſidiary Biſhops, whereof ſee more in the Firſt Part of the *Preſent State of England*. Of theſe there are none at preſent in the Church of *England*, but the next to the Biſhops, are now the Deans of Cathedral Churches.

Dean and Chapter.

Antiently Biſhops did not ordinarily tranſact matters of moment, *ſine conſilio Presbyterorum principalium*, who were then called *Senatores Eccleſiæ*, and Colleagues of the Biſhops, repreſented in ſome ſort by our Cathedrals; whereof the Dean and ſome of the Prebends are upon the Biſhops ſummons, to aſſiſt him in Ordinations; in Deprivations *ab Officio & Beneficio*, in condemnation of obſtinate Hereticks, in the great Excommunications, and in ſuch like weighty affairs of the Church. Upon the Kings Writ of *Conge d' Eſlire* (as before-mentioned) the Dean and Prebendaries are to elect the Biſhop of that Dioceſs. Cathedral and Collegiate Churches, are, as it were Seminaries or Seed-Plots, whereout from time to time may be choſen fit perſons to govern the Church, for having left the Countrey, and living here in a Society together, they learn experience, they read men, they, by little and little, put off the familiarity of the inferior Countrey Clergy, and thereby render themſelves more fit to be ſet over them in Government. The Dean and Prebendaries, during their required reſidence in their Cathedral or Collegiate Churches, are to keep Hoſpitality,

upon all Festivals to read Divinity in their turns, which is now turned to Sermons, or sett Speeches in the Pulpit, at due time to administer the Lords Supper; to frequent the publick Divine Service; to instruct the Countrey Clergy, and direct them how, and what to Preach, whereby they may best profit their Auditors: In a word, as they excel others in Dignity, and are therefore stiled Prelates, so by their more eminent Piety and Charity, they are to be examples and patterns to the inferior Clergy.

In every Cathedral or Bishops See there is a Dean, and divers Prebendaries, or Canons, whose number is uncertain.

Deans of the old Foundations, founded before the suppression of Monasteries, are brought to their Dignities much like Bishops, the King first sending forth his *Conge d' Eslire* to the Chapter, they electing, and the King granting his Royal Assent, the Bishop confirms him, and gives his Mandate to Install him.

Deans of the new Foundations (upon suppression of Abbeys or Priories, transformed by *Hen.* 8. into Dean and Chapter) are by a shorter course installed, by virtue of the Kings Letters Patents, without either election or confirmation.

Among the Canons or Prebendaries in the old Foundations, some are *Canonici actu*, having *Prebendum sedile in choro & jus suffragii in Capitulo*; others are *Canonici in Verbis* (as they are called) having right to the next Prebend that shall become void, and having already a Stall in the Quire, but no vote in the Chapter.

A Prebend is properly the portion which every Prebendary of a Collegiate or Cathedral

dral Church receiveth in the right of his place for his maintenance, *quasi pars vel portio præbenda.*

Next in the Government of the *English* Church may be reckoned Archdeacons, whereof there are 60 in all *England*: Their Office is to visit two years in three, and to enquire of Reparations, and Moveables belonging to Churches, to reform abuses in Ecclesiastical matters, and to bring the more weighty affairs before the Bishop of the Diocess; and therefore he is called, *Alter Episcopi oculus,* (the other being the Dean, as he is mentioned in the First Part of the *Present State*). Moreover, the Office of an Archdeacon is upon the Bishops Mandate to induct Clerks into their Benefices, and thereby to give them possession of all the Profits belonging thereto.

Many Archdeacons have by *Prescription* their Courts and Officials, as Bishops have; whereof more hereafter.

After Archdeacons are the *Archipresbyteri*, or Rural Deans, so called perhaps at first for his oversight of some Ten Parish Priests; their Office is now upon Orders to Convocate the Clergy, to signifie to them sometimes by Letters, the Bishops pleasure, and to give Induction for the Archdeacon living afar off.

Next are to be considered the Priests of every particular parish, who are commonly called the Rectors, unless the Predial Tythes are Impropriated, and then they are stiled Vicars, *quasi vice fungentes Rectorum.* Their Office is to take care of all their Parishioners Souls, and like good Shepherds, to handle every particular Sheep apart; to Catechise the ignorant, reduce the straying, confirm the wavering, convince the obstinate, reprehend the wicked, con-

fute Schismaticks, reconcile differences among Neighbors, to exercise the power of binding and losing of Souls, as occasion shall offer, to read duly Divine Service, to administer the holy Sacraments, to visit the Sick, to Marry, to Bury, to render publick Thanks after Child-bearing, to keep a Register of all Marriages, Christnings and Burials that shall happen within the Parish, to read Divine Sermons or Homiles appointed by Authority (and if the Bishop thinks fit) to read or speak by heart their own Conceptions in the Pulpit.

Lastly, Deacons, whose Office is to take care of the Poor, Baptize, Read in the Church, assist the Priest at the Lords Supper, by giving the Cup only.

After this brief account of Ecclesiastical Persons, somewhat may here, not unfitly, be added, touching these persons, who, though not in Holy Orders, yet have a peculiar Relation to the Church, and are *quasi semi-Ecclesiastici*, as, first, Patrons of Churches, who, by first building of Churches, or first endowing them with Lands, have obtained for them and their Heirs a Right of Advowson or Patronage, whose Office and Duty is to propose a fit Clerk, (when the Church is void) to the Bishop, to be by him Canonically instituted, and to protect the said Church, as far as he can, from all wrong; and in case his Clerk prove unfit for the place, to give notice thereof to the Bishop.

But the several inconveniences of this right of Pretension, hath been of late years so great, that it is to be wished that all the Advowsons in *England*, not now in the Crown, were, by some publick Tax purchased and set-

led

led for ever in the Crown, that ſo all Parſons and Vicars (as well as Biſhops, Deans, and Prebendaries) may have their dependence upon the Kings bounty only, (as all the Clergy in ſome Reformed Churches now have) and not upon any mean, covetous, illiterate, factious, heterodox, ſimoniacal, or ſacrilegious Patron: by which one means, all the *Engliſh* Clergy muſt ſoon become Loyal Orthodox, and Unanimous.

Note, that although the gift of the higher Dignities in the Church of *England*, as Biſhopricks and Deaneries are only in the King, in whom is alſo the Donation of moſt Prebends and Canonicates, and very many great, and ſome ſmaller Parſonages, which are under the viſitation of the Biſhops and Archbiſhops, yet there are ſome Donatives and Free Chappels, which are ſubject to the Viſitation only of the Lord Chancellor, and wholly exempted from the juriſdiction of any Biſhop.

Next are the *Oeconomi, vel Eccleſiæ Guardiani*, the Churchwardens, whoſe Office is to ſee, that the Church be in good repair, fitly adorned, and nothing wanting for Divine Service, Sacrament, and Sermons; that the Church-yard be ſufficiently bounded or incloſed; that there be an exact Terrier of the Glebe Lands, and if any thing belonging to the Church be detained, to ſue for the ſame; to obſerve that all Pariſhioners come duly to Divine Service, to require the penalty for abſence, to enquire after, to admoniſh, and to preſent to the Biſhop ſcandalous livers, to collect the charity of Pariſhioners for the poor Strangers, to declare and to execute the Orders of the Biſhop, to ſee that none preſume to vent his own conceptions in the Pulpit, unleſs he hath a ſpecial Licence ſo

to do. The Church-wardens are elected every *Easter* week, usually by the Parson and Parishioners, if they so agree; if not, then one by the Parson, and the other by the Parishioners.

There are also in greater Parishes joyned with the Churchwardens, *Testes Synodales*, anciently called Synods-men, now corruptly called Sides-men, who are to assist the Church-wardens, in inquiries into the lives of inordinate Livers, and in presenting Men at Visitations.

Lastly, the Sacristan, corruptly the Sexton or Clark, who is ordinarily to be chosen by the Parson onely: he ought to be Twenty years old or above, of good life, that can Read, Write, and Sing: his Office is to serve at Church the Priest and Churchwardens.

In the Church of *England*, there are, as in the antient Primitive times, three Orders, Bishops, Priests, and Deacons. None may be admitted Deacons before the age of 23 years, unless he hath a Dispensation to be admitted younger: None may be made a Priest till he be completely 24 years old: None may be admitted a Bishop till he be full 30 years old.

The Ordination of Priests and Deacons is four times the year, upon four several Sundays in the Ember or Fasting weeks, first introduced by the Holy Martyr *Calixtus*, Bishop of *Rome*, about the year of our Lord 220, that so all the Nation may at once, in their joynt Prayers to God, recommend them that are to receive Ordination, which is performed by a Bishop in a solemn grave devout manner, thus for Deacons. After morning Prayer there is a Sermon, declaring the Duty and Office of Deacons and Priests; then they being decently habited, are presented to the Bishop by the Archdeacon or his Deputy, whom the Bishop asks, if he hath

hath made due inquiry of them, and then asks the People, if they know any notable impediment or crime in any one of them: after follow certain godly Prayers, then a Collect, Epistle, and Gospel: but before the Gospel, the Oath of Supremacy is administred to every one of them, and the Bishop putteth divers godly questions to them, which being answered ed, they all kneel, and he laying his hands upon them severally, doth ordain them Deacons; then delivers to every one of them the New Testament, and gives them authority to read the same in the Church: Then one of them appointed by the Bishop, reads the Gospel, and then all with the Bishop proceed to the Communion, and so are dismissed with the Blessing pronounced by the Bishop.

The Ordination of Priests is partly in the same manner, only the Epistle and Gospel are different; and after the questions and answers made, the Bishop puts up a particular Prayer for them, and that ended, he desires the Congregation to recommend them to God secretly in their Prayers, for doing of which, there is a competent time of general silence: Then follows *Veni Creator Spiritus*, in Meeter to be sung; then after another Prayer, they all kneeling, the Bishop, with one or two of the grave Priests there present, layeth his hands upon the head of every one of them severally, and gives them Ordination in a grave set form of words, different both from that of Bishops, and that of Deacons; the rest as in the Ordaining of Deacons.

Of the Ecclesiastical Government of England; *and first of the Convocation.*

FOr the Church Legislative Power, or the making of Ecclesiastical Laws, and consulting for the more weighty affairs of the Church, the King, by the advice of his Privy Council, usually convokes a National Synod, commonly called the Convocation, which is summoned in manner following.

The King directeth His Writ to the Archbishop of each Province, for summoning all Bishops, Deans, Archdeacons, Cathedrals, and Collegiate Churches, according to their best discretion and judgement, assigning them the time and place in the said Writ; whereupon the Archbishop of *Canterbury* directs his Letters to the Bishop of *London*, as his Dean Provincial, first citing himself peremptorily, and then willing him to cite in like manner all the Bishops, Deans, Archdeacons, Cathedral and Collegiate Churches, and all the Clergy of his Province to that place, and at the day prefixt in the Writ; but directeth withal, that one Proctor sent for each Cathedral and Collegiate Church, and two for the Body of the inferior Clergy of each Diocess may suffice. The Bishop of *London* accordingly directs his Letters to the Bishops of every Diocess of the Province, citing them in like manner to appear, and to admonith the Deans and Archdeacons to appear personally and the Cathedrals, Collegiate Churches, and inferior Clergy of the Diocess, to send their Proctors

Proctors to the place; and at the day appointed, to certifie also to the Archbishop, the names of all so summoned by them.

The place where the Convocation of the Clergy in the Province of *Canterbury* hath usually been held, was *St. Pauls* Church in *London*, but of latter times of *St. Peters* in *Westminster*, in the Chappel of *Henry* the *7th*. where there is (as in Parliament) a Higher and a Lower House, or a House of Lords Spiritual, and a House of Commons Spiritual.

The Higher House of Convocation in the Province of *Canterbury*, consists of 22 Bishops, whereof the Archbishop is President, sitting in a Chair at the upper end of a great Table, and the Bishops on each side of the same Table, all in their Scarlet Robes, and Hoods, the Archbishops Hood Furred with Ermin, the Bishops with Minever.

The Lower House consists of all the Deans, Archdeacons, one Proctor for every Chapter, and two Proctors for all the Clergy of each Diocess, in all, *166* Persons, *viz.* 22 Deans, 24 Prebendaries, 54 Archdeacons, and 44 Clerks representing the Diocesan Clergy.

The first day, both Houses being assembled, the Higher chooseth a Bishop for their Prolocutor, and the Lower being required by the Higher, choose them a Prolocutor, or Speaker; which done, they present him to the Upper House by two of the Members, whereof one makes a Speech in *Latine*; and then the Elect Person makes another Speech in *Latine*. Lastly, the Archbishop answers in *Latine*, and in the name of all the Lords, approves of the Person.

Both Houses debate, and transact only such matters, as His Majesty by Commission, expressly alloweth.

In the Upper-House, things are first proposed, and then communicated to the Lower-House.

The Major Vote in each House prevails.

Out of Parliament time they usually assemble every day about Nine of the clock, and first the junior Bishop says Prayers in *Latine*, beginning with the Litany, and then for the King, &c. And in the Lower House the Prolocutor says Prayers.

In Convocation are debated only matters concerning Religion and the Church, and sometime of giving His Majesty assistance in Money; for as the Laity cannot be taxed without their own consent, signified by their Representatives in Parliament, so the Clergy cannot be taxed without their own consent, signified by their Representatives in Convocation.

The Clergy in Convocation might antiently, without asking the Royal Assent, and now may with the Royal Assent, make Canons touching matters of Religion, to bind, not only themselves, but all the Laity, without consent or ratification of the Lords and Commons in Parliament.

Till the late Rebellion, the Parliament did not at all meddle in the making Canons, or in matters Doctrinal, or in Translation of Scriptures, or Annotations thereon, only by their Civil Sanctions (when they were thereto required) did confirm the results and consultations of the Clergy, that so the people might be the more easily induced to obey the Ordinances of their Spiritual Governors.

The Clergy of *England* had antiently their Repre-

Representatives in the Lower House of Parliament, as appears by that antient Record so prized, by the late Lord *Coke*; and as the Upper-House had, and still hath Lords Spiritual as well as Temporal; so in the Lower-House there were always Commons Spiritual as well as Temporal; for that Record saith expressly, that the Commons in Parliament consist of 3 degrees or kinds; First, *Ex Procuratoribus Cleri*; Secondly, *Miltibus Comitatuum*; Thirdly, *Ex Burgensibus*. And the Words of the Writ directed now to the *Procuratores Cleri*, seem to give them the very same right to sit in that House, as the Words of the Writ to the Knights, Citizens, and Burgesses, do give to them.

All the Members of both Houses of Convocation have the same Priviledges for themselves and Menial Servants, as the Members of Parliament have, and that by Statute.

The Archbishop of *York* at the same time holds at *York* a Convocation of all his Province in like manner, and by constant correspondence doth debate and conclude of the same matters as are debated and concluded by the Provincial Synod of *Canterbury*.

Now for the Executive Power in Church-matters throughout the Kingdom of *England*, there have been provided divers excellent Courts, whereof the highest for Criminal Causes was the High Commission Court; for Jurisdiction whereof, it was enacted, *Primo Elizabethæ*, that Her Majesty and Successors should have Power, by Letters Patents, under the Great Seal, to nominate Commissioners to exercise Jurisdiction throughout the whole Realm; to visit, reform, and correct all Errors, Heresies, Schisms, Abuses, and Delinquencies

ces, that may, by any Ecclesiastical Power, be corrected or reformed.

This Court consisted of the Highest Persons of *England* in the Church and State, and was the Principal Bulwark and Preservative of the Church of *England*, against the practises and assaults of all her Adversaries, whether Romanists, Puritan, or Atheist; yet, for some pretended abuses, the use thereof was taken away in the late seditious long Parliament; whereupon followed a deluge of Errors in Religion, Apostacy, Atheism, Blasphemy, Sacriledge, Incest, Adultery, impious Libels, Schisms, Conventicles, *&c.* all which so overwhelmed the manners of *Englishmen*, and occasioned at length so many pro-professed Atheists, that until the re-establishment of this, or the like Court, there cannot a Reformation be easily hoped for.

For Civil Affairs that concern the Church, the highest Court is the Court of Delegates, for the Jurisdiction whereof it was provided, 25 *H.* 8. That it shall be lawful for any subject of *England*, in case of defect of *Justice* in the Courts of the Archbishop of *Canterbury*, to appeal to the Kings Majesty in His Court of *Chancery*, and that, upon such Appeal, a Commission under the Great Seal shall be directed to certain Persons, particularly designed for that business; so that from the highest Court of the Archbishop of *Canterbury*, there lies an Appeal to this Court of Delegates, and beyond this to none other.

Next to the Court of Delegates, are the Courts of the Archbishop of *Canterbury*, where any Ecclesiastical Suits between any persons within his Province may (waving all inferior Courts) be decided; amongst them the highest Court

Court is the Court of Arches, so called from the Arched Church and Tower of St. *Maries* in *Cheapside*, *London*, where this Court is wont to be held, the Judge whereof is called *Dean of the Arches*, having Jurisdiction over a Deanry, consisting of 13 Parishes within *London*, exempt from the Jurisdiction of the Bishop of *London*. Hither are directed all Appeals in Ecclesiastical Matters within the Province of *Canterbury*. To this Court belongs divers Advocates, all Doctors of the Civil Law, two Registers, and ten Proctors: the Dean at present is Sir *Robert Wiseman*, Knight.

In the next place the Archbishop of *Canterbury* hath his Court of Audience kept within the Archbishops Palace, and medleth not with any difference between parties, but concerning Elections and Consecration of Bishops, Admission and Constitution of Benefices, dispensing with Banes of Matrimony, &c.

The next Court is called the Prerogative Court, which judgeth of Estates fallen by Will, or by Intestates, so called, because the Archbishop *jure Prerogativæ suæ* hath this power throughout his whole Province, where the Party at the time of death had 5 *l.* or above, in several Dioceses, and these two Courts hath also the Archbishop of *York*.

Lastly, the Court of *Peculiars*, which dealeth in certain Parishes, lying in several Dioceses, which Parishes are exempt from the Jurisdiction of the Bishops of those Dioceses, and are peculiarly belonging to the Archbishop of *Canterbury*, in whose Province there are 57 such Peculiars.

Besides these Courts serving for the whole Province, every Bishop hath his Court held in the Cathedral of his Diocese, over which he hath

hath a Chancellor, termed antiently *Eccleſiecdicus & Epiſcopi Ecdicus*, the Church-Lawyer, who being skill'd in the Civil and Canon Law, ſits there as a Judge; and if his Dioceſs be large, he hath in ſome more remote place a Commiſſary, whoſe Authority is onely in ſome certain place of the Dioceſs, and ſome certain cauſes limited to him by the Biſhop in his Commiſſion, and theſe are called Conſiſtory Courts.

Moreover, every Archdeacon hath his Court and Jurisdiction, where ſmaller differences ariſing within his limits are pleaded. Alſo the Dean and Chapter hath a Court, and take Cognizance of Cauſes happening in places belonging to the Cathedral.

Laſtly, there are certain peculiar Juriſdictions belonging to ſome certain Pariſhes, the Inhabitants thereof are exempt ſometimes from the Archdeacons Juriſdiction, and ſometimes from the Biſhops Juriſdiction.

Cauſes belonging to Eccleſiaſtical Courts, are, Blaſphemy, Apoſtaſie from Chriſtianity, Hereſies, Schiſms, Ordinations, Inſtitution of Clerks to Benefices, Celebration of Divine Service, Rights of Matrimony, Divorces, general Baſtardy, Tythes, Oblations, Obventions, Mortuaries, Dilapidations, Reparation of Churches, Probate of Wills, Adminiſtrations, Simony, Inceſts, Fornications, Adulteries, Solicitations of Chaſtity, Penſions, Procurations, Commutation of Pennance, *&c.* the cognizance whereof belongs not to the Common Law of *England*.

The Laws and Conſtitutions whereby the Eccleſiaſtical Government doth ſtand, and the Church of *England* is governed, are firſt general Canons made by general Councils; alſo the

Arbitria

Arbitria ſanctorum Patrum, the opinion of Fathers, the grave Decrees of ſeveral holy Biſhops of *Rome*, which the Kings of *England* from time to time have admitted.

Next our own Conſtitutions, made antiently in ſeveral Provincial Synods, either by the Legats, *Otho* and *Othobon*, ſent from *Rome*; or by ſeveral Archbiſhops of *Canterbury*; all which are by 25 *H.* 8. of force in *England*, ſo far as they are n t re pugnant to the Laws and Cuſtoms of *England*, or the Kings Prerogative. Then the Canons made in Convocations of later times, as *Primo Jacobi*, and confirmed by his Royal Authority. Alſo in ſome Statutes enacted by Parliament touching Eccleſiaſtical affairs: And laſtly, divers Cuſtoms not written, but yet in uſe beyond the memory of Man: and where theſe fail, the Civil Law takes place.

The manner of Trials by theſe Laws and Cuſtoms, are different from the Trials at Common-Law, and are briefly thus. Firſt goes forth a Citation, then a Bill and Anſwer, then by Proofs, Witneſſes, and Preſumptions, the Matter is argued *pro* and *con*, and the *Canon* and *Civil Laws* quoted, then without any Jury the Definitive Sentence of the Judge paſſeth, and upon that execution. And this is the manner of trying Eccleſiaſtical Civil Cauſes; but Eccleſiaſtical Criminal Cauſes are tryed by way of Accuſation, Denunciation, or Inquiſition. The firſt, when ſome one takes upon him to prove the Crime: the ſecond, when the Churchwardens preſent, and are not bound to prove, becauſe it is preſumed they do it without any Malice, and that the Crime is notorious. Laſtly, by Inquiſition, when by reaſon of Common Fame, inquiry is made by the Biſhop,

ex

ex officio suo, by calling some of their neighborhood to their Oaths, or the Party accused to his Oath *ex Officio*, so called, because the Ecclesiastical Judge doth it, *ex officio suo*, which is very antient, and was usual among the *Jews*; so *Joshua* to *Acan, Fili mi tribue gloriam*, &c. So God himself to *Adam*, upon his first transgression; and likewise afterward to *Sodom*; but by the prevailing Faction in the long Parliament, this Power was extorted from the Church, the want whereof, is one main cause, of the great Libertinism, and Debauchery of the Nation.

Now the punishments inflicted by these Spiritual or Ecclesiastical Courts, according to these Spiritual or Ecclesiastical Laws, proceed in this manner. First, the party delinquent is admonished; next, goes forth *Minor Excommunicatio*, whereby he is Excommunicated, or excluded from the Church; or if not from the Church, yet from the Communion of the Lords Supper, is disenabled to be Plaintiff in a Law-Suit, *&c.* and this commonly for stubborness shewed, by not appearing in the Ecclesiastical Court, upon summons, or not obeying the Orders of the Court, which, though in smallest matters, yet may be a very great crime, for, *Res præcepta quo facilior est observatu eo præcepti violatio est gravior cum sit magis spontanea*, as S. *Austin* observes of the first Sin of *Adam*; Any Command, by how much the easier it may be observed, by so much the more grievous is the breach thereof, because it is the more voluntary; besides, in contempts, it is not so much the violation of the Law, as of the Authority, which ought to be resented. And herein the Church of *England* proceedeth no otherwise, than the State of *England*; for so

odious

odious, in the eye of the Common-Law of *Eng'and*, is the contempt thereof, that not onely for Felonies, but even in an Action of the Case, in an Action of a small Debt, Account, or Detinue, if a Man will not appear, and submit himself to a Tryal at Law, a Process of Outlawry is grounded against him, and he being once Outlawed, he is out of the protection of the Law. *Caput gerit lupinum*, saith *Bracton*, an Outlawed was antiently lookt upon as a Wolf, lawfully to be killed by any Man that should meet him, as most just, that he who contemned the Law, and therein the King, should not have benefit by the Law, nor protection from the King, and at this day he is to lose all his Goods and Chattels. The Reader will easily pardon this Digression, when he considers the general cry against Excommunications at this day.

This power of lesser Excommunication, the Bishop may delegate to any grave Priest with the Chancellor.

Excommunicatio major, is not only an exclusion from the company of Christians in Spiritual Duties, but also in Temporal Affairs, and this commonly for Heresie, Schism, Perjury, Incest, and such grievous Crimes; and that it may be done with the more solemnity and terror, it is to be pronounced by the Bishop himself in his proper person; and being so Excommunicated, a Man cannot, in any Civil or Ecclesiastical Court, be Plaintiff or Witness. And in case any man be so stubborn, as to continue 40 dayes Excommunicated, the Kings Writ, *de Excommunicato capiendo*, is granted forth of the *Chancery* against him; whereupon

on he is cast into prison, without Bail, there to lye, till he hath satisfied for his offence.

Next, there is *Anathematismus*, to be inflicted onely upon an obstinate Heretick, whereby he is declared, a publick Enemy of God, and rejected, and cursed, and delivered over to Eternal Damnation: and this to be done by the Bishop also, in his own Person, assisted by the Dean and Chapter, or twelve other grave Priests.

Lastly, there is *Interdictum*, whereby is prohibited all Divine Offices, as Christian Burial, Administration of Sacraments &c. in such a Place, or to such a People, and if this be against a People, it follows them whersoever they go; but, if against a Place only, then the People of that place, may go to Divine Offices elsewhere.

Besides, these general Censures of the Church, which respect Church Communion; there is another, which toucheth the Body of the Delinquent, called Publick Pennance, when any one is compelled to confess in publick, his fault, and to bewail it before the whole Congregation in the Church; which is done in this manner: the Delinquent is to stand in the Church-Porch, upon some Sunday, bare Head, and bare Feet, in a white Sheet, and a white Rod in his Hand, there bewailing himself, and begging every one that passes by, to pray for him; then to enter the Church, falling down and kissing the ground; then in the middle of the Church, placed in a higher place, in the sight of all the People, and over against the Minister, who declares the foulness of his Crime, odious to God, and scandalous to the Congregation, that God can no way be satisfied

fied, but by applying Christs sufferings; nor the Congregation, but by an humble acknowledging of his sins, and testifying his sincere Repentance and sorrow, not in words only, but with Tears, and promising there in the sight of God, and his Holy Angels, that by God's assistance, and by Prayer, Meditation, and daily Works of Piety, he will endeavour hereafter, more carefully to watch against the temptations of the World, the allurements of the Flesh, and the snares of the Devil: which being done, and the Priest, in Christs Name, pronouncing the remission of Sins, the Penitent humbly beseeches the Congregation to Pardon him that great scandal against them, and receive him into their Holy Communion, and account him again, a Member of their Church; and in testimony thereof, out of their Christian Charity, to vouchsafe to say with him aloud, the *Lords Prayer*. And this way of the Church of *England*, appears by divers Writers, to be the antient way used by the Primitive Churches.

Note, That it is ordained by the Canons of the Church of *England*, that in case the crime be not notorious and publick, the forenamed pennance, may, at the parties request, be commuted into a pecuniary mulct for the poor of the Parish, or some Pious Uses; provided, that for the Reformation of the Delinquent, that may appear to be the more probable way; for some Men will be thereby reclaimed, who, by publication of their offence, would become more impudent and hardened, when they perceive their Reputation to be lost.

There remains one more punishment, or Ecclesiastical censure, which toucheth the Body

dy, and that is denial of Christian Burial, which is inflicted, not in *pœnam mortuorum*, but in *terrorem viventium*, who naturally desire, that after their death, their bodies may be decently interred. And Christian burial is wont to be denied by the Church of *England*, to persons dying Excommunicate, to perjur'd persons, to such as are hanged for Felony, or that wilfully kill themselves, and to Apostates, Hereticks, and Extortioners.

To these fore-named Censures and Punishments, both Laity and Clergy are subject; but besides these, there are punishments, whereunto the Clergy onely are liable; as first, *Suspensio ab Officio*, when a Minister for a time is declared unfit to execute the Office of a Minister.

Then *Suspensio a Beneficio*, when a Minister for a time is deprived of the profits of his Benefice; and these two Censures are wont to be for smaller Crimes.

Thirdly, *Deprivatio a Beneficio*, when, for a greater Crime, a Minister is wholly, and for ever, deprived of his Living.

And fourthly, *Deprivatio ab Officio*, when a Minister is wholly, and for ever, deprived of his Orders, and this is *Depositio*, or *Degradatio*, and is commonly for some heinous crime, meriting death, and is performed by the Bishop, in a solemn manner, pulling off from the Criminal, his Vestments, and other Ensigns of his Order; and this is in the presence of the Civil Magistrate, to whom he is then delivered, to be punished, as a Lay-man for the like offence. And herein Bishops are to take special care, to behave themselves Μὴ ὡς κατακυριεύοντες τῶν κλήρων, not as Lording over Gods

Gods Heritage, not as abſolute Maſters over Servants, to gain by their puniſhments, but as Fathers over Children, for their amendment, and as being Miniſters in Spiritual Affairs, to uſe their power for the good of Chriſtians, and to conduct that power by moderation.

Of

Of the Parliament of England, *and therein of the Person summoning, the manner of the Summons, the Persons summoned, their Priviledges; the Place and Manner of Sitting, the passing of Bills in either House, the passing of Acts of Parliament, of Adjourning, Proroguing, and Dissolving of Parliaments.*

A Brief Account of the *Ecclesiastical* Government, having been given, next follows the Civil Government, towards which, the first great Wheel that moves, is the Parliament of *England*.

Before the Conquest, the Great Council of the King, consisting onely of the Great Men of the Kingdom, was called *Magnatum Conventus*, or else, *Prelatorum Procerumque Concilium*, and by the *Saxons* in their own Tongue, *Michel Gemot*, the Great Assembly; after the Conquest, it was called by the *French* word, *Parlementum*, from *Parler*, to talk together, still consisting (as divers grave Authors affirm) onely of the Great Men of the Nation, until the Reign of *Henry* the Third, the Commons also were called to sit in Parliament, for the first Writs, to be found in the Records, sent forth to summon them, bears date 49 *H.*3. about 400 years ago.

None

None but the King hath authority to ſummon a Parliament: In the Kings abſence out of the Realm, the *Cuſtos Regni*, in the Kings Name, doth ſummon a Parliament; and during the Kings minority within the Realm, the *Protector Regni* doth the ſame.

No Parliament can begin without the Kings Preſence, either in Perſon, or by Repreſentation by Commiſſioners.

When the King of *England* is with his Parliament in time of Peace, he is then ſaid to be in the heighth of his Royal Dignity, as well as when he is at the head of his Army, in time of War. There is then, ſcarce any thing that the King cannot do, his Power cannot be confined for Cauſes or Perſons within any bounds. He can, with the concurrence of his Lords and Commons, legitimate one that is born illegitimate, baſtardize one that is born legitimate, that is to ſay, one begotten in Adultery, the Husband being then within the four Seas. He can make an Infant of full Age, make an Alien or Forreigner an *Engliſhman*, can attaint a man of Treaſon when he is dead, when he is no more a Man, *&c.*

A Parliament is ſummoned in manner following; About forty dayes before the Parliament doth Aſſemble, the King iſſues out his Writ, *Cum Advi ſamento Conſilii ſui*, and the Warrant is, *Per ipſum Regem & Conſilium.*

The Kings Writ (which is a ſhort Letter or Epiſtle) is directed and ſent to every particular perſon of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, commanding the Lords Spiritual, *in Fide & Dilectione*; and the Lords Temporal, *per Fidem & Allegiantiam*, to appear at a certain time and place, to Treat, and give their Advice in ſome certain

certain important Affairs, concerning the Church and State, *&c.*

Other Writs are sent to the High Sheriff of each County, to summon the people to elect two Knights for each County, two Citizens for each City, and one or two Burgesses for each Burrough, according to *Statute*, *Charter*, or Custom.

In these Elections, antiently, all the people had their Votes, and most Votes carried it; but for avoiding of tumults and trouble, it was Enacted by *H. 6.* that none should have any Suffrage in the Election of Knights of the Shire, but such as were Freeholders, did reside in the County, and had yearly Revenue, 40 *s.* (which, till the discovery of the Gold and Silver in *America*, was as much as 30 or 40 *l.* now) whence it came to pass that the Lay-Commons were then elected as the Clergy-Commons, the *Procuratores Cleri* were, and ever have been, *viz. sine Prece, sine Pretio, sine Poculo*, &c.

The Persons elected for each County, are to be *Milites Notabiles*, or at least, Esquires, or Gentlemen, fit to be made Knights, as it is in the Statutes of *H. 6.* They ought to be *de discretioribus Militibus, & ad laborandum potentioribus*, as the Words in some Writs have been: they ought not to be of younger years, for then it would be *Juvenatus (si sic loqui liceat) potius quam Senatus*, not lazy *Epicures*, but Men of years, vigorous, active, and abstemious Men, that will be content to give their constant attendance in Parliament, or else to enjoy neither Priviledge nor Expences allowed to every Member of the Commons-House. They ought to be Native *Englishmen*, or at least, such as have been Naturalized by Act of Parliament. No Alien or Denizen, none of the Twelve Judges

Judges, no Sheriff of a County, no Eccleſiaſtical Perſon that hath cure of Souls, may be choſen a Parliament-man, to ſerve for any County, City, or Borough.

Two things are ſaid to be requiſite to the legality of ſitting in Parliament; Firſt, That a man ſhould be of full age, that is 21 years old, at leaſt, for if no man under that age can diſpoſe of his Eſtate, nor can make one legal Act to that purpoſe, then much leſs may he bear any power in the Supream power of the Nation, to Judge, Vote, or diſpoſe of the Eſtate of the whole Realm: yet the practiſe in the Houſe of Commons (though never in the Houſe of Lords) hath ſometimes been otherwiſe.

All Members of Parliament, both Lords and Commons, that they may attend the publick Service of their Countrey, are priviledged, with their Menial Servants, attending on their perſons, together, with all their neceſſary Goods, brought along with them, from all Attachments and Impriſonments, for Debts, Treſpaſſes, Account or Covenant, all the time that they are on the way to the place of Parliament, all the time they are on the way home again, *Eundo, Morando, ad propria Redeundo* (for ſo were the old words) but they are not priviledged from Arreſts for Treaſon, Felony, or breach of the Peace.

The place of meeting for this High and Honourable Aſſembly, is in whatſoever City, Town, or Houſe, the King pleaſeth; but of later times, it hath been uſually held at the Kings antient Palace, and uſual Reſidence at *Weſtminſter*, all the Lords in a fair room by themſelves, and the Commons not far from them in another fair room, which was heretofore the antient free Chappel of *St. Stephen*.

The manner of sittting in the Lords House is thus.

The King, as oft as he comes (which hath usually been only at the opening of Parliaments, or at the passing of Bills, or at some solemn Debates, as the present King hath frequently done) is placed at the upper end of the Room in a Chair of State, under a Cloth of State, under which, on either hand, none but the Kings Children.

On the Kings right hand is a seat, antiently for the King of *Scotland*, when he was summoned to Parliament, as he sometimes was, *in Fide & Legiantia*; but now it is for the Prince of *Wales*. On the Kings left hand is a Seat for the Duke of *York*.

On the Kings right hand, and next the Wall, are placed on a Form, the two Archbishops; next below, on another Form, the Bishops of *London*, *Durham*, and *Winchester*; then upon other Forms on the same side, all the rest of the Bishops sit, according to the priority of their Consecration.

On the Kings left Hand, upon Forms, are placed the Lords Chancellor, Treasurer, President of the Kings Council, and Lord Privy Seal, if they are Barons, above all Dukes, except those of the Royal Family; if they are not Barons, then they sit uppermost on the Woolsacks.

On the same side sit the Dukes, Marquisses, and Earls, according to their Creations.

Upon the first Form, a cross the House, below the Woolsacks, sit the Viscounts, and upon the next Forms the Barons, all in order.

The Lord Chancellor, or Keeper, (if the King be present, stands behind the Cloth of Estate, otherwise sits on the first Woolsack, thwart the

the Chair of State, his Great Seal and Mace by him; He is *Lord Speaker* of the *Lords House*. Upon other *Woolsacks* sit the *Judges*, the *Privy-Counsellors*, and *Secretaries of State*, the King's *Council at Law*, the Masters of *Chancery*. These being not *Barons*, have no Suffrage in Parliament, only sit to give their advice when it is required. The reason why these Sages are placed upon *Woolsacks*, may probably be to mind them of the great importance of *Wooll* and *Sheep* to this Nation, that it never be neglected.

On the lowermost *Woolsack*, are placed the Clerks of the *Crown*, now *Henry Barker* Esq; and Clerk of the Parliament, at present *John Brown* Esq; whereof the former is concerned in all Writs of Parliament, and Pardons in Parliament; the other Recordeth all things done in Parliament, and keepeth the Records of the same. This Clerk hath also two Clerks under him, who kneel behind the same *Woolsack*, and write thereon. Without the Bar of the Lords House, sits the King's first Gentleman-Usher, called the *Black Rod*, from a Black Staff he carries in his hand, under whom is a Yeoman-Usher that waits at the door within, a Crier without, and a Sergeant at Mace, always attending the Lord Chancellor,

When the King is present with his Crown on His Head, none of the Lords are covered.

The Judges stand, till the King gives them leave to sit.

When the King is absent, the Lords at their entrance do reverence to the Chair of State, as is, or should be done by all that enter into the Kings Presence-Chamber.

The Judges then may sit, but may not be coverd, till the Chancellor or Keeper signifie unto them the leave of the Lords.

The King's Council and Masters of *Chancery* sit also, but may not be covered at all.

The Commons in their House sit promiscuously, only the Speaker hath a Chair placed in the middle, and the Clerk of that House near him at the Table. They never had any Robes, (as the Lords ever had) but wear every one what he fancieth most, which to strangers seem very unbecoming the Gravity and Authority of the Great Council of *England*: And that during the attendance on Parliament, a Robe, or Grave Vestment would as well become the Honourable Members of the House of Commons, as it doth all the Noble *Venetians*, both young and old, who have right to sit in the Great Council of *Venice*, and as it doth the Senators of *Rome* at this day, *&c.*

The time of sitting in Parliament, is on any day in the morning, or before Dinner, only it hath antiently been observed, not to assemble upon some high Festival days, but upon ordinary *Sundays* oft-times, as days accounted by all Christians, less solemn than divers other Festivals, which are celebrated but once a year.

When the day prefixt by the King in his Writs of Summons is come, the King usually cometh in Person with his Crown on His Head, and clothed with His Royal Robes, declares the cause of the Summons in a short Harangue, leaving the rest to the Lord Chancellor, who then stands behind his Majesty; the Commons in the mean time standing bare at the Bar of the Lords House, are afterwards in the Kings Name, commanded to choose them a Speaker (which without the Kings command they may not do) whereupon they, returning to their own House, make choice of one of their own Members, whom afterwards upon another day, they

they present to the King, and being approved of by His Majesty, sitting in His Chair, and all His Lords, both Spiritual and Temporal, in their Robes of Scarlet, he makes a modest refusal; which not allowed, he petitioneth His Majesty, that the Commons may have, during their sitting; First, *A free access to His Majesty.* Secondly, *Freedom of Speech in their own House.* Thirdly, *Freedom from Arrests.*

Before any affair be medled with, all the Members of the House of Commons take the Oath of Allegiance and Supremacy, in the presence of an Officer, appointed by the King; and of late, they are all after the choice of a Speaker, to declare their opinion against the Doctrines of Transubstantiation, Invocation, and Adoration of Saints, and the Sacrifice of the Mass, which Test, the Lords also are now obliged to take in their House, before they can sit and Debate upon any affair.

By that old Manuscript, called *Modus tenendi Parliamentum*, though it be not so old as some Learned Men have imagined, it doth appear as afore-mentioned, That the House of Commons did antiently (as the House of Lords at this day) consist of Clergy-men as well as Lay-men; there sate the *Procuratores Cleri*, two for each Dioceſs, representing all the Clergy-Commons of the Dioceſs, as the Knights of the Shire do all the Lay-Commons of the Shire; for it was then judged expedient, that every Freeman of *England*, as well Clergy as Laity, should in passing of all Laws, touching propriety, whereunto they were to be subject, give their consent personally, or immediately by themselves, or else by some, that by their Election, should immediately undertake for them; and the words

of the Writ for summoning the *Procuratores Cleri*, as aforesaid, seem to warrant the same at this day.

The Power and Priviledges of both Houses of Parliament, are divers and distinct one from another.

The Lords House hath a Power, not only in making and repealing Laws, but also in *tractando & consilium impendendo*, as the words of the Writ are; also in judging of Controversies, judging in the Arraignment of any Peer of the Realm, putting Men to their Oaths, especially in matters of importance, as the corruption of Judges and Magistrates, in Error, Illegal proceedings in other Courts, in Appeals from Decrees in *Chancery*.

The Lords that in their Religion conform not to the Church of *England*, no longer sit, and have suffrage in the Lords House.

All the Lords Spiritual and Temporal have this priviledge, That if by reason of sickness, or other business, they cannot appear, they may make their Proxies to Vote in their stead, after Licence obtained by a Letter under the Kings Signet, to be excused for their absence: so that in every Parliament, every person in *England*, either by himself or Proxy, or Representative, is said to be there, and to have his Suffrage for making or repealing any Law.

The Commons have also a power in making and repealing Laws, they also have their negative voice; for levying of any Money upon the Subject, the Bill begins in the Commons-House, because from them doth arise the greater part of Moneys.

The Commons have the priviledge to supplicate and propose Laws, to impeach publick Delinquents,

linquents, even the higheſt Lords of the Kingdom, both Spiritual and Temporal.

The Houſe of Commons is the Grand Inqueſt of the Realm, ſummoned from all parts to preſent publick Grievances, Delinquents to the King and Lords, to be redreſſed and puniſhed by them; and to this purpoſe the Lords ſit in their Robes on the Bench covered, as Judges do in other Judicatories; they ſwear and examine Witneſſes, and at length paſs Sentence, whilſt the Members of the Commons-Houſe ſtand bare at the Bar of the Lords Houſe, produce Witneſſes, manage Evidences, *&c.*

Note, That although every Member of the Common-Houſe is choſen to ſerve for one particular County, City, or Burrough, yet he ſerves for the whole Kingdom, and his voice equal to any other, his power abſolute to conſent or diſſent, without ever acquainting thoſe that ſent him, or demanding their Aſſent, as the States-General of the *United-Netherlands* are obliged to do in many caſes.

Yet are they to make it their ſpecial care, to promote the good of that County, City, or Borrough, for which they ſerve, and from which heretofore they uſually did receive Inſtructions and Directions concerning their grievances, wants, *&c.*

Although the Lords of Parliament are to bear their own charges, becauſe they repreſent there only themſelves; yet all the Commons both Lay and Clergy, that is, the *Procuratores Cleri*, are to have *rationabiles Expenſas*, (as the words of the Writ are) that is, ſuch allowance as the King, conſidering the prices of all things, ſhall judge meet to impoſe upon the people to pay. In the 17 *Edw.* the II. it was Ten Groats for Knights, and Five Groats for Burgeſſes, but

not long after it was four shillings a day for dubbed Knights, and Two shillings for all others: which, in those days, as appears by the prices of all things, was a considerable Sum, above twenty times more than it is now; for not only their expences were considered, though that was great, by reason of the suitable attendance that then every Parliament-Man had, but also their pains, their loss of time, and necessary neglect of their own private affairs, for the service of their Countrey; and when the Counties, Cities and Borroughs, paid so dear for their expences, they were wont to take care to chuse such men as were best able, and most diligent in the speedy dispatch of affairs, by which means, with some other, more business in those times was dispatched in Parliament in a week, than is now perhaps in ten: so that the Protections for Parliament-Men, and their Servants from Arrests, were not then grievous, when scarce any Parliament or Session lasted so long as one of the four Terms now at *Westminster*.

In the Reign of *Edw.* 3. the Parliaments sate sometimes but eight days, and sometimes less, as may be seen in the Records of the *Tower*, and yet transacted several and weighty affairs of the Nation, many things being prepared beforehand, (as some think) by the King and His Privy Council, as they are at present in *Sweden*, and that commonly they then debated only upon such things, as the King did propose, which is now done by the Convocation of the Clergy of *England*.

The afore-mentioned expences being duly paid, did cause all the petty decayed Boroughs of *England* to become humble Suitors to the King, that they might not be obliged to send Burgesses to Parliament; whereby it came to pass,

paſs, that divers were unburgeſſed, as it was, in particular granted to *Chipping*, or *Market-Torriton*, upon their Petition, and then the number of the Commons-Houſe being ſcarce halfe ſo many as at preſent, their Debates and Bills were ſooner expedited, no Faction among them, nor diſtinction of parties, but altogether, by a bleſſed unanimity amongſt themſelves, and compliance with the Lords, rarely denyed any thing to the King, and as rarely were denied any thing by the King.

The manner of Debates of paſſing of Bills and Acts, is thus:

It is the practice of each Houſe, to debate, not only what the King hath propoſed, but of any other Lay-matters, unleſs their Sovereign ſhall expreſly forbid the ſame, as heretofore hath ſometimes been done,

It is free for any Man of the Parliament, or not of the Parliament, to get a Bill drawn by ſome Lawyer, and give the ſame to the Speaker, or Clerk of the Parliament, to be preſented at a time convenient, and this Bill may be put firſt, either in the Lords Houſe, or the Commons-Houſe.

Whatever is propoſed for a Law, is firſt put in Writing, and called a Bill, which being read commonly after nine of the clock; in a full Aſſembly, it is either unanimouſly rejected at firſt, or elſe allowed to be debated, and then it is committed to a certain number of the Houſe, preſently nominated, and called a Committee. After it hath been amended, and twice read two ſeveral days in the Houſe, then it is engroſſed; that is, written fair in a Parchment, and read the third time another day, and then, if it be in the Lords Houſe, the Lord Chancellor; in the Commons-Houſe, the Speaker demandeth, If they will have it put to the queſtion,

question, whether a Law or no Law: if the major part be for it, there is written on the Bill by the Clerk, *Soit baille aux communes*, or *Soit baille aux Seigneurs*, retaining still, in this, and some other things about making Laws, the custom of our Ancestors, who were generally skilled in the *French Tongue*.

Note, *That when the Speaker finds divers Bills prepared to be put to the question, he gives notice the day before, that to morrow he intends to put such Bills to the Passing, or Third Reading, and desires the special attendance of all the Members.*

Note also, *That if a Bill be rejected, it cannot be any more proposed, during that Session.*

A Bill sent by the Commons up to the Lords, is usual (to shew their respect) attended with thirty or forty of the Members of the House; as they come up to the Lords Bar, the Member that hath the Bill, making three profound reverences, delivereth it to the Lord Chancellor, who, for that purpose, comes down to the Bar.

A Bill sent by the Lords to the Commons, is usually sent by some of the Masters of the *Chancery*, or other person, whose place is on the Woolsacks, (and by none of the Members of that House) and they coming up to the Speaker, and bowing thrice, deliver to him the Bill, after one of them hath read the Title, and desired it may be there taken into consideration; if afterwards it pass that House, then it is written on the Bill. *Les Communes ont assentez.*

When any one in the Commons House will speak to a Bill, he stands up uncovered, and directs his Speech only to the Speaker; then if what he delivers be confuted by another, yet it is not allowed to answer again the same day,

lest

leſt the whole time ſhould be ſpent by two talkative perſons. Alſo if a Bill be debating in the Houſe, no man may ſpeak to it in one day, above once.

If any one ſpeak words of offence to the Kings Majeſty, or to the Houſe, he is called to the Bar, and ſometimes ſent to the *Tower*. The Speaker is not allowed to perſwade or diſſwade in paſſing of a Bill, but only to make a ſhort and plain Narrative, nor to Vote, except the Houſe be equally divided.

After Dinner the Parliament ordinarily Aſſembles not, though many times they continue ſitting long in the afternoon.

Committees ſit after Dinner, where it is allowed to ſpeak, and reply, as oft as they pleaſe.

In the Lords Houſe, they give their Suffrages or Votes, beginning at the *Puiſne*, or loweſt Baron, and ſo the reſt *Seriatim*, every one anſwering apart, [*Content*, or *Not Content*.]

In the Houſe of Commons, they Vote by *Yea*'s and *No*'s altogether; and if it be doubtful whether is the greater number, then the *Yea*'s are to go forth, and the *No*'s are to ſit ſtill, (becauſe theſe are content with their preſent condition, without any ſuch addition or alteration of Laws, as the other deſire) and ſome are appointed to number them: but at a Committee, though it be of the whole Houſe, as is ſometimes, the *Yea*'s go on one ſide, and the *No*'s on the other, whereby they may be diſcerned.

If a Bill paſs in one Houſe, and being ſent to the other Houſe, they demur upon it, then a Conference is demanded in the *Painted Chamber*, where certain deputed Members of each Houſe meet, the Lords ſitting covered at a Table, the Commons ſtanding bare with great reſpect,

ſpect, where the buſineſs is debated; if they then agree not, that buſineſs is nulled; but if they agree, then it is at laſt brought (with all other Bills which have paſſed in both Houſes) to the King, who comes again with his Crown on his Head, and clothed with his Royal Robes (ſometimes before his pleaſure is, to Prorogue or Diſſolve them) and being Seated in His Chair of State, and all the Lords in their Robes, the Clerk of the Crown reads the Title of each Bill, and as he reads, the Clerk of the Parliament, according to his Inſtructions from the King, who before he hath maturely conſidered each Bill, pronounceth the Royal Aſſent. If it be a publick Bill, the Anſwer is, (*Le Roy le veut*) which gives Life and Birth to that Bill, that was before but an *Embrio*. If a private Bill, the Anſwer is, (*Soit fait comme el eſt deſiré.*) If it be a publick Bill which the King likes not, then the Anſwer is, (*Le Roy s'aviſera*) which is taken for an abſolute denial, in a more civil way, and that Bill wholly nulled. So that it is as true in *England*, in ſome ſence, as in any Monarchy in the World, *Quod Principi placuit legis habet vigorem*; Not that whatever the King of *England* Wills, becomes immediately a Law, but nothing, except what the King Wills, hath the force of Law.

Note, *That the King without his perſonal Preſence, can, by Commiſſion granted to ſome of His Nobles, give His Royal Aſſent to any Bill that requires haſte.*

If it be a Bill for Moneys given to His Majeſty, then the Anſwer is (*Le Roy remercie ſes loyaux ſujets, accepte leur Benevolence, & auſſi le veut*) which antient ceremony of thanking the Subject for parting with their Money, ſome think

think might better be ſpared, becauſe it intimates a diſtinct intereſt between the King and His Subjects, which is not only falſe, but very dangerous to be allowed of. The King is *Pater Patriæ*, the Money given to him, is for our Uſe and Benefit; if we are niggardly to him, we injure our ſelves, *&c.* The Bill for the Kings General Pardon, hath but one Reading in either Houſe, for this reaſon, becauſe they muſt take it, as the King will pleaſe to give it; ſo the Bill of Subſidies granted by the Clergy, Aſſembled in Convocation for the ſame reaſon. When the Bill for the General Pardon is paſſed by the King, the Anſwer is thus, (*Les Prelats Seigneurs & Communes en ce Parliament aſſemblez au nom de tous vos autres Sujets, remercient tres humblement votre Majeſte & prient Dieu vous donner en ſante bonne vie & longue.*)

All Acts of Parliaments before the Reign of *Hen.* 7. were paſſed and enrolled in *French*, now in *Engliſh*.

Moſt of our antient Acts of Parliament, run in this Stile; *The King, at the humble Requeſt of the Commons, with the Aſſent of the Prelates, Dukes, Earles, and Barons, hath Ordained, or Enacted.* After it was thus, *The King, by the Advice and Aſſent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and with the aſſent of the Commons, doth Enact.* Of latter times it hath been thus; *Be it Enacted by the Kings moſt Excellent Majeſty, by, and with the Advice and Conſent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and of the Commons:* although the words of the Writ for ſummoning the Commons, (which ought to be the main Rule) is only *ad Conſentiendum*, and not *ad Concilium impendendum*, as it is in the Writ to the Lords; and it is evident, that the Commons, in the late Long Parliament, made that an Advantage,

vantage, for justifying their Usurpations against the King in that point. And so in another Parliament, the Commons endeavoured to maintain, that the Concurrence of the Lords was not alwayes necessary in an Act of Parliament, because 1 *Edw. 6. Cap.* 5. in passing that Act against Transportation of Horses, the Lords were casually omitted, yet by the Register of the Lords House, it appears, that that Bill began first in the Lords House, and there passed, before the Commons took it in debate; and therefore the Kings Council at Law is very curious in wording rightly all Acts, before they are brought to the King, and the Clerks of the Parliament are careful in Transcribing and Registring them; However, it is to be wished, that to prevent future mischief to this Nation, some Clauses in the late Act of *Oblivion* and *Indempnity*, might be amended, or at least explained, and more especially about the beginning of that Act, these words, *That all manner of Treasons*, &c. *since* January 1637. *and before* June 1660. *by virtue of any Authority from His late Majesty King* Charles, *or His Majesty that now is, be pardoned*, &c.) which words might possibly be foisted in designedly, to insinuate, as if (according to that most absurd, and Traiterous Position of some of the Rebellious Members of the Long Parliament) the Kings Person, or any Commissionated by him, could be guilty of Treason against the Kings Authority, or against His Two Houses of Parliament, by pursuing of Rebels, to bring them to Justice, according to the Laws of the Land. It were also to be desired, that to prevent the great dishonour of making Additional, and Explanatory Acts of Parliament, so frequently, as hath of late been done, all considerable Bills of Publick Concernment,

ment, once read in either Houſe of Parliament, may, before they be paſſed, be expoſed to the view of all Comers, (as antiently among the *Romans* was uſual) to the end, that any other Perſon (beſides thoſe of the Two Houſes) may, within the ſpace of certain days, freely propoſe, in Writing, or otherwiſe, his Exceptions, Additions, Alterations, or Amendments. *Sed hæc obiter.*

When thoſe things, for which the Parliament was ſummon'd, have been ſufficiently treated and brought to a concluſion, then the King doth uſually Adjourn, Prorogue, or Diſſolve the Parliament, in manner following.

The Adjournments are uſually made in the Lords Houſe, by the Lord Chancellor, in the Kings Name, to what other day the King pleaſeth, and alſo to what other place, if he think fit to remove them, as ſometimes hath been done, and then all things already debated and read, in one or both Houſes, continue to the next Meeting in the ſame ſtate they were in before the Adjournment, and ſo may be reſumed,

In the like manner, the Parliament is Prorogued; but by a Prorogation, there is a Seſſion, and then the Bills that were almoſt ready in both Houſes for the Royal Aſſent, not having it, muſt, at the re-aſſembling of the Parliament, begin anew.

The Speaker of the Houſe of Commons, upon notice given that it is the Kings pleaſure that Houſe ſhall alſo Adjourn, doth ſay, with the Aſſent of the Houſe, *This Houſe is Adjourned.*

When the Kings Pleaſure is to Prorogue, or Diſſolve the Parliament, His Majeſty commonly cometh in Perſon, with His Crown on His Head, ſendeth for all the Houſe of Commons, to

to come to the Bar of the Lords House, and after the Kings Answer to each Bill signified, as aforementioned, His Majesty usually makes a Solemn Speech, the Lord Chancellor another, and the Speaker of the House of Commons a third. Then the Lord Chancellor by the special Command of the King, doth pronounce the Parliament Prorogued or Dissolved.

Note, That the King being Head of the Parliament, if His death doth happen during the sitting of the Parliament, it is, *ipso facto*, Dissolved.

Antiently, after every Session of Parliament, the King commanded every Sheriff to proclaim the several Acts, and to cause them to be duly observed; yet without that Proclamation, the Law intended, that every one hath notice by his Representative, of what is transacted in Parliament: of latter times, since Printing became common, that custom hath been laid aside.

The Number of Persons that have Place and Suffrage in both Houses.

TO the Lords House belong now two Dukes of the Royal Blood; 9 other Dukes, 3 Marquesses, 67 Earls, 11 Vicounts, and 94 Barons, in all, 153. Then there are two Archbishops, and 24 Bishops; so that the Total is about 180. But many being under Age, some sick and infirm, others abroad in the Kings Service, the ordinary number, is about One hundred.

To the House of Commons belong first for the 40 Shires of *England*, two for each, in all 80 Knights; then one for each of the 12 Counties of *Wales*, 12 Knights. For 25 Cities in *England*, two to each, and *London* four, in all 52 Citizens. For the Cinque-Ports, 16 Barons, for the two Universities, two Burgesses for each: For 168 Boroughs, there are about 330 Burgesses, but some few of those Boroughs send but one Burgess apiece: Lastly, in each of the 12 Counties of *Wales*, there is one Borough that sends onely one Burgess; so the total number of the House of Commons, is a little above 500 persons, whereof commonly, near 200 are absent upon business or sickness, *&c.*

Note, *That the Barons of the* Cinque-Ports, *are, at this day, onely as other Burgesses in Parliament, but are still called Barons, after the antient manner, because heretofore they got renown by their*

their exploits at Sea, in defending the Kingdom, in Memory whereof, they have yet the priviledge to send Burgesses, to bear the Cloth of State over the Kings Head on the day of His Coronation, and to Dine that day in the Kings Presence.

A

A *LIST* of the Names of the KNIGHTS, CITIZENS, BURGESSES and BARONS of the *Cinque-Ports*, that are Returned to serve in the Parliament of *England*, begun the 6th. Day of *March*, 167$\frac{8}{9}$.

Bedford.

William Lord *Ruſſel*,
Sir *Humphrey Munnox*, Bar.
Town of Bedford.

Pawlet St. *John*, Eſq;
Sir *William Franklyn*, Kt.

Berks.

Sir *Humphrey Foreſter*, Bar.
William Barker, Eſq;
Borough of New-Windſor.

Sir *John Earnley*, Kt.
John Powney, Eſq;
Borough of Reading.

John Blagrave, Eſq;
Nathan Knight, Eſq;
Borough of Wallingford.

John Stone, Eſq;
Scory Barker, Eſq;
Borough of Abbington.

Sir *John Stonehouſe*, Bar.

Bucks.

Bucks.

Thomas Wharton, Esq;
John Hambden, Esq;
Town of Bucks.
Edward Viscount *Latimer.*
Sir *Peter Tyrril*, Bar.
Sir *Richard Temple* Knight of the Bath.
Borough of Chipping Wiccomb.
Sir *John Borlase*, Bar.
Thomas Lewes, Esq;
Borough of Aylisbury
Sir *Thomas Lee*, Bar.
Sir *Richard Ingoldsby*, Kt. of the Bath.
Borough of Agmondesham.
Sir *William Drake*, Kt.
Sir *Roger Hill*, Kt.
Borough of Wendover.
Richard Hambden, Esq;
Edward Backwel, Esq;
Borough of Great Marlow.
Sir *Humphrey Winch*, Bar.
John Borlase, Esq;

Cambridge.

Gerrard Russel, Esq;
Edward Partherich, Esq;
University of Cambridge.
Sir *Thomas Exton*, Kt.
James Vernon, Esq;
Town of Cambridge.
William Lord *Allington.*
Sir *Thomas Chichley*, Kt.

Chester.

Henry Booth, Esq;
Sir *Phillip Egerton*, Kt.
City of Chester.
William Williams, Esq;
Sir *Thomas Grosvenor*, Bar.

Cornwall.

Francis Roberts, Esq;
Sir *Richard Edgcomb*, Kt. of the Bath.
Borough of Dunhivid, *alias* Lancestor.
Bernard Greenvil, Esq;
Sir *Charles Harbord*, Kt.
Borough of Leskard.
John Buller, Esq;
John Connock, Esq;
Borough of Leswithiel.
Sir *John Carew*, Bar.
Walter Kendall, Esq;
Borough of Truro.
William Boscawen, Esq;
Edward Boscawen, Esq;
Borough of Bodwin.
Hender Roberts, Esq;
Nicholas Glynn, Esq;
Borough of Helston.
Sir *William Godolphin*, Bar.
Sir *Viel Vivian*, Bar.
Borough of Saltash.
Bernard Greenvil, Esq;
Nicholas Courtenay, Esq;

Borough

Borough of Gamelford.

Sir *James Smith*, Kt.
William Harbord, Esq;

Borough of Port-Pigham. *alias* Westow.

John Trelawney, Mayor of *Westlow*, Esq;
John Trelawney Senior, Esq;

Borough of Crampound.

Sir *Joseph Tredenham*, Kt.
Charles Trevannian, Esq;

Borough of Eastlow.

Sir *Jonathan Trelawny*, Bar.
Henry Seymour, Esq;

Borough of Penryn.

Francis Trefusis, Esq;
Sir *Robert Southwel*, Kt.

Borough of Tregony.

Hugh Boscawen, Esq;
Robert Boscawen, Esq;

Borough of Bossiney.

William Coryton, Esq;
John Tregegle, Esq;

Borough of St. Ives.

Edward Nosworthy Senior, Esq;
Edward Nosworthy Junior, Esq;

Borough of Foway.

Jonathan Rashley, Esq;
John Trefry, Esq;

Borough of St Germans.

Daniel Elliot, Esq;
Richard Elliot, Esq;

Borough of Michel.

Sir *John St. Aubin*, Bar.
Walter Vincent, Esq;

Borough of Newport.

John Coryton, Esq;
Ambrose Manaton, Esq;

Borough of St. Mawes.
Sidney Godolphin, Eſq;
Henry Seymour Junior, Eſq;
Borough of Killinton.
Sir *John Coriton*, Bar.
Samuel Rolls, Eſq;

Cumberland.

Sir *John Lowther* of *Whitehaven*, Bar.
Richard Lamplugh, Eſq;
City of Carliſle.
Sir *Philip Howard*, Kt.
Sir *Chriſtopher Muſgrave*, Kt.
Borough of Cockermouth.
Sir *Richard Graham*, Bar.
Orlando Gee, Eſq;

Derby.

William Lord *Cavendiſh*.
William Sacheverel, Eſq;
Borough of Derby.
George Vernon, Eſq;
Anchetil Gray, Eſq;

Devonſhire.

Edward Seymour, Eſq;
Sir *William Courtenay*, Bar.
City of Exeter.
William Glide, Eſq;
Malachy Pine, Eſq;
Borough of Totnes.
Sir *Edward Seymour*, Bar.
John Kelland, Junior, Eſq;

Borough

Borough of Plimouth.

Sir *John Maynard*, Kt. His Majesties Sergeant at Law.

John Spark, Esq;

Town of Okehampton.

Sir *Arthur Harris*, Bar.

Josias Calmady, Esq;

Borough of Barnstable.

Sir *Hugh Ackland*, Kt.

John Basset, Esq;

Borough of Plympton.

George Treby, Esq;

Richard Hillersden, Esq;

Borough of Honiton.

Sir *Walter Young*, Bar.

Sir *Thomas Put*, Bar.

Borough of Tavistock.

Sir *Francis Drake*, Bar.

Edward Russel, Esq;

Town of Ashburton.

Thomas Reynel, Esq;

William Stawel, Esq;

Borough of Clifton, Dartmouth, *and* Hardnes.

John Upton, Esq;

Sir *Nathaniel Hern*, Kt.

Borough of Belraston.

Sir *William Bastard*, Kt.

Sir *John Maynard*, Kt. His Majesties Sergeant at Law.

Borough of Tiverton.

Samuel Foot, Esq;

Sir *Henry Ford*, Kt.

Dorsetshire.

Thomas Strangeways, Esq;

Thomas

Thomas Freke, Esq;

Town of Pool.

Thomas Chaſin, Esq;
Henry Trenchard, Esq;

Borough of Dorcheſter.

Sir *Francis Hollis*, Knight and Bar.
Nicholas Gould, Merchant.

Borough of Lime-Regis.

Sir *George Strode*, Kt. one of His Majeſties Serjeants at Law.
Henry Henley, Esq;

Borough of Weymouth.

Anthony Lord *Aſhley*,
Sir *John Coventry*, Knight of the *Bath*.

Melcombe-Regis.

Thomas Brown, Esq;
Michael Harvey, Esq;

Borough of Bridport.

Wadham Strangeways, Esq;
John Every, Esq;

Borough of Shaſton.

Henry Whitaker, Esq;
Thomas Bennet, Esq;

Borough of Warcham.

Thomas Earl, Esq;
George Savage, Esq;

Borough of Corf-Caſtle.

Peregrine Viſcount *Dumblain*,
John Tregonwelde Anderſon, Esq;

Durham.

Sir *Robert Eden*, Kt.
John Tempeſt, Esq;

City of Durham.

Sir *Ralph Cole*, Bar.
William Tempest Esq;

Essex.

Sir *Eliab Harvey* Kt.
Henry Mildmay, Esq;
Borough of Colchester.
Sir *Harbottle Grimston*, Bar.
Sir *Walter Clarges* Bar.
Borough of Maldin.
Sir *William Wiseman*, Kt. *and* Bar.
Sir *John Bramston* Knight of the *Bath*,
Borough of *Harwich*.
Sir *Anthony Dean* Kt.
Samuel Pepys Esq;.

Glocester.

Sir *Ralph Guise*, Bar.
Sir *Ralph Dutton*, Bar.
City of Glocester.
Evan Seys, Sergeant at Law.
William Cook, Esq;
Borough of Cirencester.
Sir *Robert Atkins*, *junior*, Kt.
Henry Powel, Esq;
Borough of Tewksbury.
Sir *Henry Capel*, Knight of the *Bath*.
Sir *Francis Russel*, Bar.

Hereford.

Hereford.

John Viſcount *Scudamore.*
Sir *Herbert Croft* Bar.

City of Hereford.

Bridſtock Harford, Eſq;
Paul Foley, Eſq;

Borough of Lempſter.

James Pits Eſq;
John Dutton Eſq;

Borough of Webly.

William Gregory, Sergeant at Law.
John Birch, Eſq;

Hertfordſhire.

Silus Titus, Eſq;
William Hale, Eſq;

Borough of St. *Albans.*

Thomas Blount, Eſq;
John Gape Gent.

Borough of Hertford.

Sir *Thomas Bide*, Kt.
Sir *Charles Caſar*, Kt.

Huntingdonſhire.

Ralph Mountague, Eſq;
Robert Apreece, Eſq;

Borough of Huntington.

Sidney Wortley, alias *Mountague*, Eſq.
Sir *Nicholas Pedley*, Kt.

Kent.

Sir *Vere Fane*, Knight of the *Bath.*
Edward Dering, Eſq;

City of Canterbury.

Edward Hales, Esq;
William Jacob, Doctor of Physick.

City of Rochester.

Sir *John Banks* Bar.
Sir *Richard Head*, Bar.

Borough of Maidstone.

Sir *John Tufton*, Knight and Baronet.
Sir *John Darrel*, Kt,

Borough of Quinborough.

James Herbert, Esq;
Sir *Edward Hales* Bar.

Lancaster.

Charles Gerard, Esq;
Peter Bold, Esq;

Borough of Lancaster.

Richard Kirby, Esq;
Richard Harrison, Esq;

Borough or Town of Preston, *in* Amounderness.

Sir *Robert Carr*, Knight and Baronet.
Edward Rigby, Serjeant at Law.

Borough of New-Town.

Sir *John Chichely*, Kt.
Andrew Fountain, Esq;

Borough of Wigon

Charles Earl of *Ancram*.
Roger Bradshaw, Esq;

Borough of Clithero,

Sir *Ralph Ashton*, Bar.
Sir *Thomas Stringer*, Serjeant at Law.

Borough of Leverpool.

Rushen Wentworth, Esq;
John Dubois, Merchant.

Leicester

Leiceſter.

John Lord *Roos.*
Bennet Lord *Sherrard.*
Town of Leiceſter.
John Gray, Eſq;
Sir *Henry Beaumont*, Kt.

Lincoln.

George Lord Viſcount *Caſtleton.*
Sir *Robert Car*, Knight and Baronet.
City of Lincoln.
Sir *Tho. Meers*, Kt.
Henry Monſon, Eſq;
Borough of Boſton.
Sir *Anthony Irby*, Kt.
Sir *William Ellis*, Kt. Serjeant at Law.
Borough of Great Grimsby.
William Broxolme, Eſq;
George Pelham, Eſq;
Town of Stamford.
Sir *Richard Cuſt*, Bar.
William Hyde, Eſq;
Borough of Grantham.
Sir *Willam Ellis*, Bar.
Sir *Iohn Newton*, Bar.

Middleſex.

Sir *William Roberts*, Bar.
Sir *Robert Pepton*, Kt.
City of Weſtminſter.
Sir *Stephen Fox*, Kt.
Sir *William Poultney*, Kt.

London.

Sir *Robert Clayton*, Kt.
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Of the Executive Power in Temporal Matters.

A Brief Account of the Legislative Power in Temporal Affairs, having been given, next may be considered the Executive Power in those Affairs, and that is generally in the King, he is the Fountain of Justice; he is the Lord Chief Justice of *England*, and therefore as all the Laws of *England* are called the Kings Laws, because he is *Caput, Principium, & Finis Parliamenti*, by which the Laws are made, and that nothing can have the Force of a Law, but what he wills; so all the Courts of Judicature are called the Kings Courts, and all the Judges of those Courts, are called the King's Judges.

The highest Court of Judicature in *England* is the House of Lords in Parliament, so that the Parliament is not only *Concilium* but *Curia*, a Court of Judicature, consisting as aforementioned, of all the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, as Judges; and these assisted with the most grave and eminent Lawyers of *England*, both in Common and Civil Law.

To the Judicature of this Supreme and most Honourable Court, all other Courts and Persons that are Subjects of *England*, are subject and accountable for all Crimes not properly tryable, remedial, or punishable in other inferiour Courts of Justice; and to this Court all last Appeals are to be made, and from whose Sentence there lies no Appeal, but to a succeeding Parliament; and this supreme Judicatory, or Judicial Power, lies only in the King and House of Lords; and

and at the Bar of this High Court may the House of Commons, as the grand Inquest of the Nation, impeach the highest Subject of *England*, whether of the Clergy, or of the Laity, as aforesaid, and prosecute them till it come to a Sentence, after which, there can be no farther proceeding, till the King be informed of the whole matter, gives His Royal Assent for the execution of the said Sentence, or grant his gracious pardon.

In the late Long Parliament, the House of Commons pretended to be also a Court of Judicature, and at length usurped a most exorbitant power, to the total ruine of Monarchical Government, and it is worth observing, by what Gradations they arrived thereto. In the time of Q. *Elizabeth*, and not before, the Commons began to take upon them (as saith Mr. *Pryn*, a learned Member of that House) to seclude one another for undue Elections, whereas formerly the King and Lords were accounted the sole Judges of all Members of the Commons House, and to have the sole power to judge of their undue Elections, Returns, Misdemeanors, Breaches of Priviledges, and of all other matters concerning their Membership; also freeing any Members from Arrests or Imprisonments, did wholly and solely belong to the Lords, and not to the Commons, unless it were by special Order referred by the Lords to the House of Commons, as heretofore sometimes hath been done.

In the time of King *Charles* the Martyr, the Commons went farther, took upon them utterly to expel out of their House some of their Fellow Members, as Projectors and Monopolizers, although they had been duly Elected: After

er this, in the same Kings time, they expelled all such as adhered in Loyalty to the King; next they secluded and imprisoned all such as the Officers of the late Rebellious Army impeached, or disliked; then, by the help of that Army, 50 or 60 of the Members of that House, expelled all the rest of their Fellows, and, soon after, voted down the King, and the whole House of Lords, and voted themselves to be the Parliament, to be the sole Legislators, and the Supreme Authority of *England*; into such a prodigious height of folly and impiety do Men run, when they once allow themselves to pass their due limits.

Of

Of the Court of Justice, *called the* King's Bench.

FOr the execution of Laws, after the House of Lords in Parliament, the highest Court in *England* is the *Kings-Bench*, so called, because antiently the King sometimes there sate in Person on a high Bench, and his Judges on a low Bench at his Feet, to whom the Judicature belongs, in the absence of the King.

In this Court are handled the Pleas of the Crown, all things that concern loss of life, or Member of any Subject; for then the King is concerned, because the Life and limbs of the Subject belong only to the King, so that the Pleas here are between the King and the Subject. Here are handled all Treasons, Felonies, breach of Peace, Oppression, Misgovernment, &c. This Court, moreover, hath power to examine, and correct all errors *in facto*, and *in jure*, of all the Judges and Justices of *England* in their Judgments and Proceedings, and this not only in Pleas of the Crown, but in all Pleas Real, Personal, and Mixt, except only in the *Exchequer*.

In this High Court, sit commonly four Grave Reverend Judges, whereof the first is stiled the Lord Chief Justice of the *Kings Bench*, and is created not by Patent, but by a short Writ, thus; *Matheo Hale Militi salutem. Sciatis quod constituimus vos Justiciarium nostrum Capitalem ad Placita coram nobis tenenda durante beneplacito nostro, Teste meipso apud W stm.*

The rest of the Judges of the *Kings Bench*, hold their Places by Letters Patents, in these words, *Rex omnibus ad quos præsentes literæ pervenerint*

venerint ſalutem. Sciatis quod conſtituimus dilectum & fidelem Richardum Rainsford Militem, unum Juſticiariorum ad Placita coram nobis tenenda, durante beneplacito noſtro. Teſte, &c.

These Judges and all the Officers belonging to this Court, have all Salaries from the King, and the chief of them have Robes and Liveries out of the Great Wardrobe.

In this Court, all young Lawyers that have been called to the Bar, are allowed to Plead and Practice.

This Court may grant Prohibitions to keep other Courts, both Eccleſiaſtical and Temporal, within their Bounds and due Juriſdiction.

The Juriſdiction of this Court is general, and extendeth to all *England*, is more uncontroulable than any other Court; for the Law preſumes, that the King is always there in perſon,

None may be Judge in this Court, unleſs he be a Sergeant of the degree of the Coif, that is, a Serg ant at Law, who, upon taking this High Degree, is obliged to wear a Lawn Coif under his Cap, for ever after.

A *List of the several Officers belonging to His Majesties Court of* Kings-Bench.

LOrd Chief Justice, Sir *William Scroggs* Kt.

Justices, are Sir *Thomas Jones* Kt. Sir *William Dolben* Kt. and Sir *Francis Pemberton* Kt.

Clerk of the Crown, *Samuel Astrey* Esq; his Secondary, *Jasper Waterhouse* Esq.

Protonotary, Sir *Robert Henley* Kt. his Secondary *William Livesay* Esq;

Marshal, or Keeper of the *Kings-Bench* prison, *Joseph Coling* Esq;

Custos brevium, *Thomas Goodwin* Esq; and *Simon Folkes* Esq;

Francis Woodward, *Richard Aston*, Clerks of the Papers.

Mr. *Edward Coleman*, Clerk of the *Rules*.

Mr. *George Symm*, Clerk of the *Errors*.

Mr. *Henry Loviband*, Sealer of the *Writs*.

Richard Sclater, Clerk, for filing the *Declarations*, Mr. *John Warter* Clerk of the Remembrances, and Mr. *George Warter* Clerk of the Bayles and Posteas.

A Head-Cryer, two Under-Cryers, and two Ushers.

Then there are Filazers for the several Counties of *England*, whose Office is in this Court, to make out all Process upon Original Writs, as well Real as Personal, and mixt. They are those that follow;

Sir *John Saintloe* Kt. Mr. *Edward Smith*, Mr. *Robert Haſtings*, Mr. *James Buck*, Mr. *James Fuller*, Mr. *Thomas Statham*, Mr. *John Green*, Mr. *John Martin*, Mr. *George Woodſon*, Mr. *John Tutt*, Mr. *John Frye*, Mr. *William Haſtings*, Mr. *William Ravenhil*. Mr. *Joſias Wade*, Mr. *Thomas Bathurſt*, Mr. *William Benſon*, Mr. *Ralph Gregg*, Mr. *William Avery*, Mr. *Godfrey Wildbore*, Mr. *Henry Dodd*, Mr. *Baſil Herne*, Mr. *Robert Randal*, Mr. *Francis Caplyn*, Mr. *Michael Martin*, Mr. *Richard Alwyn*, Mr. *John Hinde*, Mr. *Thomas Stone*, Mr. *Samuel Porter*, Mr. *William Bennet*, Mr. *William Osborne*, Mr. *Robert Hide*, Mr. *Silveſter Harlackenden*, Mr. *John Ayres*, Mr. *Henry Ewen*, and Mr. *Richard Bowcock*.

The manner of Tryals in this and all other Common Law-Courts in *England*, being different from that of all other Countreys, and peculiar to *England*, ſhall be at large deſcribed apart in a Chapter, with other peculiars.

The Court of Common-Pleas.

THe next Court for execution of Laws, is the Court of *Common-Pleas*, so called, because there are debated the usual Pleas between Subject and Subject. Some say, this Court, as well as other Courts, was at first held in the Kings house, whereſoever he resided; but by the Statute of *Magna Charta*, it was ordained, that this Court should not be ambulatory, but be held at a certain place, and that hath ever since been in *Westminster-Hall*.

None but Sergeants at Law may plead in this Court, and so many of them as the King shall appoint, are bound by Oath to assist all that have any cause depending in that Court.

This Court may grant Prohibitions, as the Court of the *Kings-Bench* doth.

The Chief Judge in this Court, is called the *Lord Chief Justice of the Common-Pleas*, or of the *Common-Bench*; holdeth his Place by Letters Patent, *durante beneplacito*, and so do the other inferior Judges of this Court, whereof there are commonly three.

In this Court, all Civil Causes, Real and Personal, are usually tryed, according to the strict Rule of the Law.

Real Actions are pleadable in no other Court, nor Fines levied, or Recoveries suffered, but only in this Court at *Westminster*.

The King allows to the Lord Chief Justice of this Court, a Fee, Reward, Robes, and two Tun of Wine, as is done to the Lord Chief Justice of the other Bench; also to the other Judges of this Court, and to four Sergeants,

is

is allowed Fees, Reward, and Robes to each one.

In the 11th and 12th of *Edw.* 3. there were Eight Judges belonging to the *Common-Pleas*: at other times, ſeven, ſix, and five, and ſo in the time of *Henry* 6. and *Edw.* 4. but ſince uſually but four, as at this day.

Before the Reign of Queen *Mary*, theſe, and the reſt of the 12 Judges, rode upon Mules, and not upon Horſes, as they now do, in great State, at the beginning of the Term.

A List of the several Officers belonging to His Majesties Court of Common-Pleas.

LOrd Chief Justice, Sir *Francis North*, Kt. Sir *Hugh Wyndham* Kt. Sir *Robert Atkins*. Knight of the *Bath*, *William Ellis* Kt. these are the present Judges of that Tribunal.

Then there is an Officer called *Custos brevium*, the first Clerk of the Court, whose Office is to receive and keep all Writs returnable in that Court, to receive of the Protonotaries, all the Records of *Nisi Prius*, called *Postea*'s. He holdeth his Place by Patent from the King, and hath the Gift of the Second Protonotaries Place, and of the Clerk of the Juries. Sir *Joseph Ash* hath this Office, his Deputy in Court is, *William Thursby* Esq; and the Office is executed by Mr. *Edward Martyn*.

There are three Protonotaries, a word compounded of *Greek* and *Latine* (which with the Antients was usual) and signifies the first Notaries, they are Chief Clerks of this Court, and by their Office, are to Enter and Inroll all Declarations, Pleadings, which the Filazers did formerly promiscuously do, Assises, Judgements, and Actions; to make out Judicial Writs, &c. These considerable Offices are in the hands of *Thomas Robinson*, *Thomas Winford*, and *Humphrey Wirley*, Esquires, in whose Offices all the Attorneys of the Court of *Common-Pleas* do enter their Causes, each of the said Prothonotaries hath a *Secondary*, whose Office is

to

to draw up the Rules of Court, and to do other matters relating to the buſineſs of the Court; Theſe *Secondaries* are commonly the antienteſt and ableſt Clerks or Attorneys of the Court, and at preſent are Mr. *John Coats*, Mr. *Charles Cox*, and Mr. *John Cook*. The Chirographer (alſo from two *Greek* words, ſignifying to acknowledge a Debt, by ſetting ones hand) is an Officer who ingroſſeth Fines acknowledged, &c. He holdeth his Place alſo by Patent, and is at preſent *William Longueville* Eſq; in Truſt, for Sir *William Drake*, who doth execute it by a Deputy Mr. *Thomas Love*.—In this Office there are ſeveral Clerks, who have their ſeveral Counties allotted them, and for which they are to ingroſs the Fines leavied of Lands in their reſpective diviſions; the preſent Clerks are Mr. *John Millet*, Mr. *Edmund Grace*, Mr. *John Aſhton* Mr. *Robert Love*, Mr. *Robert Burd*, Mr. *John Storer*, Mr. *John Chriſtmas*, Mr. *Thomas Newman*, and Mr. *Peter Storer*. Regiſter for this Office, is *Francis Blake* Eſq;

All theſe Officers aforementioned ſit in the Court, covered with black round Caps, according to the mode, immediately before the invention of Hats, which was ſince the beginning of the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth*. Moreover, they are all ſworn, and have their Offices for life, as a Free-hold.

There are in this Court three Officers unſworn, and hold their places *durante beneplacito*; One Clerk of the Treaſury, Mr, *George Ingram*, who hath the charge of keeping the Records of this Court, and makes out all Records of *Niſi prius*, and divers other things. This Office is in the Gift of the Lord Chief Juſtice. 2. Mr. *Tho. Skirley*, Clerk of the Inrollments of Fines and Recoveries, who is by Statute

Statute, under the three Puisne Judges of this Court, and removeable at their pleasure. Note, That the Inrollment of Fines and Recoveries, or any part thereof, by *Stat.* 23 *Eliz. cap.* 3, is of as good force and validity in Law, to all intents and purposes, for so much of any of them so inrolled, as the same being extant and remaining, were, or ought by Law, to be: The general neglect whereof in this Kingdom, hath occasioned many Law-Suits, and hath proved in process of time, exceeding dangerous to many Mens Estates. 3. The Clerk of the Outlawries, *Richard Anwel* Esq; who makes out the Writs of *Capias Utlegatum*, (after the parties are returned Outlawed) in the Name of the Kings Attorney, whose Deputy he is, *pro tempore.*

There are five Clerks or Offices more. 1. Clerk of the Kings Silver, *Henry Ludlow* Esq; unto whom every Fine, or Final Agreement upon sale of Lands is brought after. it hath been with the *Custos Brevium*, and to whom Money is paid for the Kings use, executed by a Deputy, Mr. *William Higford.* 2. Clerk of the Warrants, *Thomas Brown*, Esq; executed by a Deputy, Mr. *Robert Fish*, who entreth all Warrants of Attorney, for Plaintiff and Defendant, and inrolleth all Deeds, acknowledged before any of the Judges of this Court. 3. Clerk of the Juries, *Lumley Robinson* Esq; who makes out the Writs, called *Habeas Corpora*, and *Destringas Juratorum*, for appearance of the Jury, either in this Court, or at the Assizes in the Countrey, executed by Mr. *Hampden* his Deputy. 4. Clerk of the Essoins, or excuses for lawful cause of absence, Mr. *William Hall.* 5. Clerk of the *Supersedeas*, *Richard Abbot* Esq; which is held by Patent

Patent, but before King *James*'s time, the Writs of *Superſedeas* were made by the Exigenter.

In this Court are alſo Filazers for the ſeveral Counties of *England*, ſo called from the *French*, *Fil* a Thred, becauſe they file their Writs. Theſe make out all Proceſs upon Original Writs, and do many other things, too long to be here ſet down; of theſe there are 14. *viz. Fabian Philips*, Eſq; who hath *London*, *Middleſex*, *Huntington* and *Cambridge*-ſhires. The reſt of the Counties are divided amongſt theſe that follow, Sir *Thomas Stringer*, Kt. Sergeant at Law, Mr. *Henry Dottyn*, Mr. *Richard Spicer*, *Francis Gray*, Eſq; Mr. *Humphrey Norborne*. Mr. *Thomas Child*, Mr. *Charles Clare*, Mr. *Bartholomew Canter*, Mr. *Edmund Le Neve*. Mr. *John Bennet*, Mr. *Charles Speke*, Mr. *Thomas Herbert*, Mr. *Richard Midlemore*, and Mr. *Laurence Alcock*, who is Protonotary Filazer, and Exigenter of *Monmouth*, by Patent, the reſt, in the Gift of the Lord Chief Juſtice, and hold for life.

There are alſo four Exigenters, whoſe Office is to make all Exigents and Proclamations, in all Actions where Proceſs of Outlawry doth lye. This Writ is called an Exigent, becauſe it exacteth the Party, that is, requireth his appearance to anſwer the Law, and lies againſt a Tranſgreſſor of the Law, that cannot be found, nor any of his Goods within the County, ſo that after ſummons by the Sheriff, at five ſeveral County Courts, if he appear not, he is Outlawed. The four Exigenters at preſent are, *John Dawling* Eſq; Mr. *Charles Clare*, *Tollemach Duke*, Eſq; and Mr. *Samuel Floyer*, all in the Gift of the Lord Chief Juſtice, and are for life.

There are alſo belonging to this Court, four Cryers and a Porter.

Of

Of the Court called the Exchequer.

THe next Court for Execution of Laws, is, that called the *Exchequer*, ſo called, as ſome think, from a Chequer-wrought Carpet, covering the great Table in that Court, as the Court of *Green-Cloth* in the Kings Houſe is ſo called from the Green Carpet, or elſe from the *French* word *Eſchequier*, a Cheſs-board, becauſe the Accomptants in that Office, were wont to uſe ſuch Boards in their Calculation. Here are tryed all Cauſes which belong to the Kings Treaſury or Revenue, as touching Accounts, Diſburſements, Cuſtoms, and all Fines impoſed upon any Man. In this Court do ſit the Lord Treaſurer, the Chancellor of the *Exchequer*, the Lord Chief Baron, and four other Learned Judges, called Barons of the *Exchequer*, and one other Curſitor Baron, but the two firſt ſeldom ſit, and the five laſt ſeldom fail. The firſt of theſe five, is the Principal Judge of this Court, and anſwers the Bar of the Bariſters, who direct their Speech to him, takes Recognizances for the Kins Debts, *&c.* It is an High Office of High Honor and Profit, he is ſtiled Lord Chief Baron, is created by Letters Patents, to hold this Dignity, *Quam diu bene ſe geſſerit*, wherein he hath a more fixed Eſtate than the Chief Juſtices of either Bench, for the Law intends this an Eate for life; in the abſence of the Lord Chief Baron, the other three Barons ſupply his place according to their Seniority, but the fifth is ſaid to be Curſitor of the Court, and adminiſters the Oaths to the Sheriffs, Under-Sheriffs,

Sheriffs, Bayliffs, Searchers, Surveyors, &c. of the *Custom-House*.

In the *Exchequer* are held two Courts, one of Law, another of Equity,

All judicial proceedings, according to Law, are *coram Baronibus*; but the Court of Equity, held in the *Exchequer-Chamber*, is *coram Thesaurario, Cancellario, & Baronibus*. This Court had its beginning, *Primo Ph. & Mar.*

The Authority of this Court is of Original Jurisdiction, without any Commission.

Note also, that all the other fore-mentioned Courts, were not instituted by any Statute or Written-Law, but have their Original from the ancient custom of the Kingdom.

For a long time after the Conquest, there sate in the *Exchequer*, both Spiritual and Temporal Barons of the Realm, and in latter times there sate in their places, others that were not Peers of the Realm, yet stiled *Barons, quia ibi sedere solebant Barones*.

All the Twelve Judges belonging to these High Tribunals, sit in Robes, and square Caps, like Doctors of Divinity, because (as some say) they were antiently most commonly Clergy-men and Doctors, Bishops or Prelates.

A List

A List of the several Officers belonging to His Majesties Court of Exchequer.

In the Upper-Exchequer.

THe Kings Remembrancer, *Evelyn*, Lord Vicount *Fanshaw*, in whose Office are Eight sworn Clerks, whereof *Thomas Hall*, and *Ansel Beaumont*, Esquires, at present are the two Secondaries, the rest are *Hugh Franckland, Butler Buggin, George Watts, Nicholas Saunders*, Sir *John Clarke, and Butler*,

In this Office pass all the Accounts concerning the Kings Revenue, for Customs Excize, Hearth-money, Subsidies, and all Aids granted to the King in Parliament, and all other Accounts in what Nature soever, concerning the King's Revenue, either certain or casual; All Securities, either by Bond or Recognizances to the Kings Majesty, for any of His Debts, are taken here. All Proceedings upon any Statute by Information for Custom, Excizes, or any other Penal Law. All Proceedings upon the said Bonds or Recognizances, or any other Bonds taken in the Kings Name, by Officers appointed thereunto, under the Great Seal of *England*, and transmitted into this Office for recovery thereof. From whence issue forth Process, to cause All Accountants to come in and Account. In the Court of *Exchequer*, there being a Court of Equity, all proceedings touching the same, are in this Office, with many other things concerning the Kings Revenue.

Revenue. This Office is in the Kings Gift.

Next is the Lord Treasurers Remembrancer, *John Osbourn*, Esq; whose Office is to make Process against all Sheriffs, Receivers, Bayliffs, &c. for their Accounts, and many other things of moment, as Estreat-Rules, all Charters, and Letters-Patents, whereupon any Rents are reserved to the King. In this Office there were heretofore twelve sworn Clerks, whereof the two first were called Secondaries; and whose Names are now *John Tuthil*, and *Christopher Barnard*, Esquires. This Office also is in the Kings Gift.

Clerk of the Pipe, is Sir *Robert Crook*, Kt. who hath all the Accounts and Debts due to the King, drawn down out of the Remembrancers Office, and chargeth them down in the Great Roll or Pipe, and therefore probably was it called the *Pipe-Office*. He hath under him eight sworn Clerks, *William Burnet*, Esq; chief Secondary, *Nicholas Highmore*, *Will. Satterthwayt*, *Will. Burnet*, Junior, &c. Here also Accountants have their *Quietus est*, and here are made Leases of extended Lands.

Comptroller of the Pipe, --*Brewster* Esq who writeth out Summons twice every year to the High Sheriffs, to levy the Farms and Debts of the Pipe; he also keepeth a controlement of the Pipe, that is, keepeth a Roll of the Pipe-Office Accounts, whereby to discover any thing that shall be amiss.

Clerk of the Pleas, is *Richard Beresford*, Esq; in whose Office, all the Officers of the *Exchequer*, and other priviledged Persons, as Debtors to the King, &c. are to have their priviledge to plead, and be impleaded, as to all matters at the Common-Law. And the Proceedings are accordingly by Declarations, Pleas, and

and Trials, as at the Common-Law, because they should not be drawn out of their own Court, where their attendance is required. In this Office, there are four sworn Attorneys, *viz. Thomas Arden*, *Richard Ogden*, *Charles Haynes*, and *Robert Cutts*.

Foreign *Opposer* is *Charles Whittaker*, Esq; whose Office is, whereunto all Sheriffs repair, to be by him opposed of their *Green Wax*, and from thence is drawn down a Charge upon the Sheriffs, to the Clerk of the Pipe; this Office is kept in *Grays-Inn*.

Clerk of the *Estreats*, *Williams*, Esq; whose Office is to receive, every Term, the Estreats or Extracts out of the Office of the *Remembrancer* of the Lord Treasurer; and to write them out, to be levied for the King also, to make Schedules for such Sums, as are to be discharged.

Auditors of the *Impress*, *Godolphin*, and *Robert Wylde*, Esquires, who *Audit* the Great Accounts of the Kings Customs, Wardrobe, Mint, First-Fruits, and Tenths, Naval, and Military Expences, Moneys Impressed, &c.

Auditors of the Revenue, there are seven, Sir *Edmond Sawyer*, Kt. *John Philips* Esq; Sir *Joseph Seymour*, Kt. *Aldworth*, *Parsons*, *Morice*, Esquires, and Sir *William Godolphin*, Kt. These *Audit* all the Accounts of the Kings other Revenue, that arise by *Aids*, granted in Parliament.

Remembrancer of First-Fruits and Tenths, *James Rogers*, Esq; whose Deputies, *George Farrington*, and *William Prettyman*, take all Compositions for First-Fruits and Tenths, and make Process against such as pay not the same: this Office is kept in *Hatton-Garden*.

There

There are also two other considerable Officers, called Deputy-Chamberlains, Mr. *Vines*, and Mr. *Lawrence*, in whose Office at *Westminster*, are preserved all the Counterfoils of the Tallies, (whereof more anon) so exactly ranged by Months and years, that they may presently be found out, to be joyned with their respective Stock or Tally, when thereunto required; which being done, and proving true, they deliver the same, attested for a lawful Tally to the Clerk of the Pipe, for to be allowed in the Great Roll; but in case any corruption hath been used, the same is easily, and soon discovered, and the Offender severely punished, by Fine and Imprisonment.

There are also divers others Officers, as Clerk of the Parcels, Clerk of the Nichils, Marshals, Usher of the *Exchequer*, whose Office is executed by a Deputy; also four under Ushers.

Of

Of the other part of the Exchequer, *called by some the* Lower-Exchequer, *where the Kings Revenue is Received and Disbursed, with admirable Order and Frugality.*

THe principal Officer is the Lord Treasurer, of whom, see the *First Part of the Present State of* England.

This Office, upon the Resignation of the late Lord *Clifford*, was conferred upon the Right Honourable, the Lord Vicount *Latimer*, since created Earl of *Danby*.

There is one Secretary, *Charles Bertie*, Esq; Brother to the Earl of *Lindsey*.

Next is the Chancellor of the *Exchequer*, who is also an Officer of great Account and Authority: he hath a Principal Power, not onely in the *Exchequer* Court, but also here, in the managing and disposing of the Kings Revenue: He hath also the custody of the *Exchequer Seal*. He sits in the Court not only above all the Barons of the Exchequer, but (as some say) above the Lord Treasurer, having a superintendency and controlement over the Lord Treasurers Roll.

He hath the Gift of the Controller, or Clerk of the *Pipe*, and of the Clerk of the *Pleas*, also of the Clerk of the *Nichils*, and of the Seal of the Court.

He is moreover Under-Treasurer, and hath the gift of the two Praisers of the Court. This Office is now enjoyed by Sir *John Ernly* Knight.

Then

Then there are two Chamberlains of the *Exchequer*, Sir *Nicholas Steward*, and Mr. *Hyldiard*, in whose custody are many antient Records, Leagues and Treaties, with Forreign Princes, the Standards of Moneys, Weights, and Measures, those antient famous Books, called *Dooms-day*, and the *Black-Book* of the *Exchequer*, whereof the former is *Liber Censualis totius Angliæ*, the *Tax-Book* of *England*, made by *William* the Conqueror, wherein is described all the Lands of *England*, with the true value, and their Owners names; it was six years in making, *viz.* from the 14*th* to the 20*th* year of that King, and called at first, *Rotulus Wintoniæ*, but since named *Dooms-day Book*, because therein was set down an exact Account, not onely of all the Cities, Towns and Villages of *England*, but the number of Families, of Men, Soldiers, and Husbandmen, Bondmen, Servants, Cattel; how much Money, what Rent, how much Meadow, Pasture, Woods, Tillage, Common, Marsh, Heath, every one possessed: and when any one was cited, or any difference arose about those things and Taxes, &c. there was no place for denying or deceiving the King (whereof many men now make little Conscience, though all good Christians ever accounted it a grievous and heinous sin) when this *Book* was opened, like as it will be at the opening of the *Book* at the great day of *Doom*, or General Judgement of the World. This *Book* is kept under three Locks and Keys, not to be look'd into under 6 *s.* 8 *d.* and for every Line transcribed, is to be paid 4 *d.*

Next is the *Auditor* of the Receipts, Sir *Robert Howard*, whose Office is to file the Bills of the Tellers, whereby they charge themselves with all Money received, and to draw all Orders to be Signed by the Lord High Treasurer, for

for issuing forth all Moneys by vertue of Privy Seals, which are Recorded and Lodged in his Office. He also makes Debentures to the several Persons, who have Fees, Annuities, or Pensions by Letters Patents, from the King, out of the *Exchequer*, and directs them for payment to the Tellers. He receives every week, the State of the Account of each Teller, and also weekly, certifies the whole to the Lord High Treasurer, who immediately presents the Estimate or Ballance to the King. He takes the Tellers Account in gross, at *Easter* and *Michaelmas*. By him are kept the several Registers, appointed for paying all persons in course, upon several branches of the Kings Revenue. He is *Scriptor Talliorum*, hath five Clerks to manage the whole Estate of Moneys received, disbursed, and remaining.

Next, there are four Tellers, *Lawrence Squib*, *Loving*, Esquires, Sir *George Downing*, and Sir *Will. Doily*, Knights. Their Office is to receive all Moneys due to the King, and thereupon to throw down a Bill through a Pipe into the Tally-Court, where it is received by the Auditors Clerk, who there attends to write the words of the said Bill upon a Tally, and then deliver the same to be entred by the Clerk of the Pells, or his under Clerk, who there attends to enter it in his Book; then the Tally is cloven by the two Deputy-Chamberlains, who have their Seals; and while the Senior Deputy reads one part, the Junior examines the other part with the other two Clerks.

Clerk of the Pells, is *William Wardour*, Esq; whose Office is to enter every Tellers Bill into a Parchment Skin, (in *Latine*, *Pellis*, whence this Office hath its name) all Receipts and Payments for the King, for what cause, or by whomsoever

ever; and is in nature of a Comptroller, hath four Clerks, whereof one is for the *Introitus*, and another for the *Exitus*. Moreover, he is to make weekly, and half-yearly Books, both of the Receipts and Payments, which are delivered to the Lord Treasurer.

In the Tally-Court, sit the Deputies of the two Chamberlains, *Edward Falconbridge*, and *John Low*, Esquires; who cleave the Tallies, and examine each piece apart.

A Tally in the *Exchequer*, from the *French Verb*, *Tallier*, to cut, is a very antient, and most certain way of avoiding all cozenage in the Kings Revenue; the like no where else in Christendom, and is after this manner:

He that payes the King any moneys, receives for his Acquittance a Tally, that is, the one half of a stick cloven, with certain proportionable Notches thereon, expressive of the sum from the said Deputy-Chamberlains, who keep the other cloven part of the stick, called the Foyl, and deliver it to the Tally-Joyners, on the other side of the *Exchequer*, who are also Deputies to the Chamberlains, and they joyn it with the Foyl, which agreeing, they give it their Test, and send it by an Officer of their own to the Pipe, where their *Quietus est* is ingrossed in Parchment.

This most antient way of striking of Tallies hath been found, by long experience, to be absolutely the best way that ever was invented, for it it morally impossible so to falsifie or counterfeit a Tally, but that upon rejoyning it with the Counterfoyle, it will be obvious to every eye, either in the Notches, or in the cleaving, in the Longitude, or in the Latitude, in the natural growth, or in the shape of the Counterfoyle: whereas Acquittances in writing cannot be

be so done, but that there may be counterfeited by skilful Penmen, and that so exactly, as that he who wrote the Original, shall not be able to know his own hand from the counterfeit, as hath been frequently seen in all the Courts of *Westminster*.

Other Officers in the *Exchequer* are the two Ushers, *Robert*, and *Philip Packer*, Esquires, whose Office is to take care to secure the Exchequer by day and by night, and all the Avenues leading to the same, and to furnish all necessaries, as Books, Paper, *&c.*

There is also a Tally-cutter, and four Messengers.

By long continuance, and the wisest contrivances that the ablest Men of many Ages could invent, the *Exchequer* of the King of *England*, is become the best ordered publick Revenue in the World.

Though the number of Officers in the *Exchequer*, is far greater than in any of the Kings Courts, yet not near so great as the Financers, and other Officers belonging to the Revenues of the *French* King, who are so many, that their Fees eat up a very considerable part of the whole Revenue: whereas, for rewarding all the Officers in the *English Exchequer*, whereof most are ever persons of Estates, Parts, and great Integrity, it costs the King a very inconsiderable sum of Money, as will easily appear to any one who shall consider, that in case of a Gift from the King of Moneys, or Pension out of his *Exchequer*, he that receives it, pays but 5 *l. per Cent.* amongst the Tellers, Auditors, Clerk of the Pells, and their Clerks, and to all other Officers whatsoever; and, which is remarkable, there goes not amongst the said Officers and Clerks, so much as 5 *s. per Cent.* out

out of publick Payments, as for the Navy, Ordnance, Wardrobe, Mint, to the Cofferer, Treasurer of the Chamber, &c.

In case of Moneys paid in by any of the Kings Tenants, Receivers, it costs them sometimes but 6 *d.* and at most but 3 *s.* for every payment, under a thousand pounds; and that goes only to the Clerks for their pains in writing and attending.

The bringing in of all Moneys to the King, costs His Majesty, amongst Receivers Collectors, and all others in the Country, not above 2 *s.* in the pound; and at His *Exchequer*, it costs him in a manner nothing at all; for the Tellers, who are bound to the King in 20000 *l.* security, for the true discharge of their great Trusts, have under 33 *l per annum* for their Salary from the King, and the two Clerks of each Teller, who constantly attend their Offices, have nothing at all from the King.

The

The Court of the Dutchy of LANCASTER.

THere is another Court at *Westminster*, called the Court of the Dutchy of *Lancaster*, which takes cognizance of all Causes hat any way concern the Revenue belonging to that Dutchy, which hath been long since annexed to the Crown.

The Chief Judge of this Court, is the Chancellor of the *Dutchy*, who is assisted by the Attorney of the *Dutchy*. There are divers other Officers of this Court, a List of whose Names here follow.

Sir *Robert Carr*, Chancellor, and one of His Majesties most Honourable Privy-Council, Sir *John Heath*, Attorney-General, Sir *John Curzon*, Receiver-General, Sir *John Otway* Vice-chancellour of the Dutchy, Sir *Charles Wheeler*, Baronet, and *John Fanshaw*, Esq; Auditors, Sir *Gilbert Gerrard*, Clerk of the *Dutchy*, *Thomas Desborough*, Messenger. This Court is kept at *Westminster*, by the *Lower Exchequer*, and the Office of Sir *Gilbert Gerrard* at *Grays-Inn*.

Of the High Court of Chancery.

NExt to the *Kings Bench* in *Weſtminſter-Hall*, is wiſely placed this High Court, to mitigate the rigour of that; it is *Curia Cancellariæ*, as ſome judge, becauſe, as ſome think, the Judge of this Court ſate antiently *Intra Cancellos*, or *Lattices*, as the Eaſt end of our Churches being ſeparated *per Cancellos*, from the Body of the Church, as peculiarly belonging to the Prieſt, were thence called *Chancels*.

This Court is the *Officina Juſtitiæ*, the Womb of all our Fundamental Laws, the Fountain of all our Proceedings in Law, the original of all other Courts. It is as antient as the civility of the Nation, though perhaps by another name.

This Court proceeds, either ordinarily, according to the Laws, Statutes, and Cuſtoms of the Nation, and in *Latine*, granting out Writs Mandatory, and Remedial, Writs of Grace; or elſe according to equity and Conſcience, and by *Engliſh* Bill: ſo that the Chancery hath two Courts in one: the equitable part is by Bills, Anſwers, and Decrees, to examine Frauds, Combinations, Truſts, Secret Uſes, *&c.* to moderate the rigour of the Laws, and reſcue Men out of the hands of their Oppreſſors. To relieve a man, eſpecially in three things, *viz.* againſt Cheats, unfortunate Accidents, and breaches of Truſt.

Out of this Court iſſue out Writs, or Summons for Parliaments, Edicts, Proclamations, Charters, Protections, Safe-Conducts, Writs of *Moderata Miſericordia*, when any perſon hath been amerced too high, and for a reaſonable part

part of goods for Widows and Orphans, Patents for Sheriffs, VVrits of *Certiorari* to remove Records, and false Judgments in inferior Courts, VVrits of *Audita Querela*, and *Scire facias*: here are Sealed and Inrolled Letters Patents, Treaties and Leagues with Foreign Princes, Deeds between Party and Party, touching their Lands and Estates, or Purchasers, taking Recognizances, and making of Extents upon Statutes and Recognizances for payment of money, or securing of Contracts, VVrits Remedial or Magisterial, Commissions of Appeal, Oyer and Terminer, &c. The Court of *Common-Pleas*, which are betwixt Subject and Subject, hath its Original, and Commissions from the *Chancery*, and cannot hold Pleas without it.

For the *Latine* part of this Court, are the 14 *Cursitors*; and for the *English* part, are the Six Clerks.

The Court of *Equity*, that proceeds not according to Law, is no Court of Record, and therefore binds only the Person, not his Lands or Goods.

The Judge of this Court, is the Lord Chancellor, or Lord Keeper of the Great Seal of *England*. He is here the sole Judge, whereas in other Courts there are three or four Judges: but he may and doth often, in cases of greater weight and difficulty, in cases of Law, call some of the other Judges to his assistance; and therefore it is said, this Office may be discharged by one that is no professed Lawyer, as it was almost always antiently; and so of later times by Sir *Christopher Hatton*, and after by Doctor *Williams*, Bishop of *Lincoln*, to their great praise and commendation.

It

It is the highest Dignity in *England*, that a Layman is capable of, it is *Summum ambientis animi quasi Solstitium*; ; and the Chancellor is, *Magistratuum omnium Antistes*.

Anciently the Lord Chancellor had sometimes his Vice-Chancellor, commonly called *Keeper of the Great Seal*; but of latter times, they differ only in Name.

In *France*, he that is made Chancellor, is *Durante vita*, his Place cannot be taken away, although the Seals may. It is said there, that he is so to attend to the sole Interest of the King and People, that he must not be sensible of any Relations, or other consideration; and therefore may not put himself in mourning, neither for his own Father, nor for the King himself.

Chancellors have been in *England*, as the Learned Sir *William Dugdale* finds, as soon as Christianity was embraced by the *Saxons*.

The Chancellor is said to be Keeper of the King's Conscience, to judge *secundum æquum & bonum*, according to Equity and Conscience; He is to moderate the τὸ ακριβοδίκαιον, the exact Rigor and Letter of the Law, whereunto other Judges are strictly tied; for the Princes of this Realm, (in imitation of the KING of Kings, governing the World by *Justice* and *Mercy*) have erected two Supream Tribunals together, at the upper end of *Westminster-Hall*, one of *Justice*, wherein nothing but the strict Letter of the Law is observed; and the other of *Mercy*, wherein the Rigor of the Law is tempered with the sweetness of Equity, which is nothing else but *Mercy*, qualifying the sharpness of *Justice*.

This Court being a Court of Conscience, the less it is perplexed with the quirks of Lawyers,

the more it is guided by conscience and Equity; and therefore the Kings of *England* would have this Court superior to the other Tribunals, that so, if any thing was done amiss, by those following the rigor of the Law, here, by good Conscience and Equity, it might be amended: wherein they followed the Noble Pattern of the Great *Constantine*, *Qui omnes suas leges imperfectas esse voluit, ut inde subditi sui appellarent ad Episcopos*; and therefore in all former times, the Judges of this Court were chosen out of the Clergy, able Divines, who by their skill in the Law of God, and of Nations, were best able to judge, according to Moderation and Equity, and most willing to execute accordingly; also fittest to dispose of the Kings Spiritual Benefices.

Besides, when this High Office was given to Bishops and Clergy-men, and thereby wealth, and a publick Spirit, usually conjoyned; what great publick Acts of Piety and Charity, were done by them for this Nation? To mention only in *Oxford*, What Noble and rich Foundations are *Christ-Church*, *Magdalens*, *New-College*, and *Merton-Colledge*? All Founded by Bishops that were Chancellors; and on the contrary, since the places of Chancellor, Treasurer, Privy-Seal, *&c.* have been usually in the hands of Laymen, what one great Work hath been done for the publick, but only Wealth heaped up for their own private Families?

The manner of proceeding in this Court, is much like that in the Courts of the Civil-Law; the Actions by Bill or Plaint, the Witnesses examined in private, the Decrees in *English* or *Latine*, not in *French*. No Jury of Twelve Men, but all Sentences given by the Judge of the Court.

The

The Chancellor, or Lord-Keeper hath twelve Assistants, antiently called *Clerici*, or *Magistri Cancellariæ*, because they were usually in Holy Orders, and all Doctors of Laws, for Master and Doctor was antiently the same, as at this day, a Doctor in the Arts, is called *Magister in Artibus*, and sometimes they were called *Coadjudices*.

The first of these is called *Master of the Rolls*, a place of great Dignitys, and is in the gift of the King, either for life, or during His Majesties pleasure; and this Officer hath *Jure Officii*, the gift of those considerable Officers of the Six Clerks in *Chancery*, hath the keeping of the Rolls, hath the House of the *Converted Jews*, now called the *Rolls*, and in the absence of the Chancellor hears Causes, and makes Orders, by virtue of a Commission, with two Masters, and that *Jure Officii*.

One reason, why the Masters of *Chancery* were ever *Civilians*, may be, because for all Causes, almost imaginable, some Law, or Case Conformable thereunto, may be fetched by a good *Civilian* out of that Law of Laws, called the *Civil-Law*. Another may be, because the *Chancery* more antient than any other Court of *England*, (for all Original Writs and Commissions, whereupon the other Courts do ground all their proceedings, do ground from thence) hath probably been taken from the *Civil-Law*, divers points of proceedings not used in Common Law-Courts, as the Defendents answering to the Bill, and sometimes to the Interrogatories upon Oath, though to the accusing of a mans self, in divers Matters damageable, and penal; also by the whole manner of publication, the deposition of Witnesses upon Interrogatories,

and *in perpetuam rei memoriam*, by the term and use of final Decree, and many other points differing from the Common-Law, and wholly agreeing with the Civil-Law.

This Court is always open, whereas all the others are shut, but only in Term time; so that if a Man be wrongfully imprisoned, in the Vacation time out of Term, the Lord Chancellor may grant his Writ of *Habeas Corpus*, and do him justice according to Law: so likewise may this Court grant Prohibitions, in time of Vacation, as well as in Term time.

A List of the several Officers belonging to the High Court of Chancery.

HEneage Lord *Finch*, Baron of *Daventry*, Lord High Chancellor of *England*.

Then the Twelve Masters of *Chancery* as followeth.

Sir *Harbottle Grimstone* Baronet, Master of the *Rolls*.
Sir *Thomas Escourt*, Kt.
Sir *John Coel*, Kt.
Sir *Timothy Baldwin*, Kt. Doctor of Laws.
Sir *Andrew Hacket*, Kt.
Sir *William Beversham*, Kt.
Sir *Edward Low*, Doctor of Laws.
Sir *Samuel Clarke* Kt.
Sir *Lacon William Child*, Kt.
Sir *Miles Cook*, Kt.
Sir *John Franklin*, Kt.
Sir *John Hoskins*, Kt.

The House founded at first for the Converted *Jews*, was, after their expulsion out of *England*, annext for ever to the Office of Master of the *Rolls*, where he hath the custody of all Charters, Patents, Commissions, Deeds, Recognisances, which being made up in Rolls of Parchments, gave occasion for that name.

At present there are kept all the Rolls, since the beginning of *Henry* the VII. the rest are kept in the *Tower* of *London*.

In his gift are, besides the Six Clerks Office, the Offices of the Examiners, and three of the Clerks of the Petti-bag.

Next, Clerk of the Crown, *Henry Barker* Esquire, before-mentioned: This Office is of high importance; he is either by himself or Deputy, continually to attend the Lord Chancellor for special matters of State, and hath a place in the Higher House of Parliament: He makes all Writs for Election of Members of Parliament, sitting in the Parliament, upon Warraut directed to him upon the death, or removal of any Member; and also Commissions of Oyer and Terminer, Goal-delivery, Commissions of Peace, and many other Commissions distributing Justice to His Majesties Subjects: which Office is executed by Mr, *Milton* as a Deputy.

Protonotary of this Court is *Robert Pescod* Esq; this Office is chiefly to expedite Commissions for Embassies.

It is executed by a Deputy.

Clerk of the *Hamper* or *Hanaper*, sometime stiled Warden of the *Hanaper*: whose Office is to receive all the Money due to the King for the Seals of Charters, Patents, Commissions, and Writs, and to attend the Keeper of the Seal daily in Term-time, and at all times of Sealing, with Leather Bags now, (but antiently probably with Hampers) wherein are put all Sealed Charters, Patents, *&c.* and then those Bags delivered to the Comptroller of the *Hamper*, This Office is now enjoyed by *Henry Seymour*, Esq; and executed by a Deputy, *Edward Seymour*, Esq;

Warden

Warden of the *Fleet*, or Keeper of the *Fleet-Priſon*, is an Office very conſiderable, and is to take care of the Priſoners there, who are commonly ſuch as are ſent thither from this Court. for contempt to the King or his Laws, or ſuch as will not pay their debts, *&c.* The preſent Warden is *Richard Manlove*, Eſq;

Sergeant at Arms is Sir *George Chernock* Kt. whoſe Office is to bear a Gilt Mace before the Lord Chancellor or Keeper for the time being.

Six Clerks are Officers of great account, next in degree to the Twelve Maſters in *Chancy*, whoſe Office is to inroll Commiſſions, Pardons, Patents, Warrants, *&c.* that are paſſed the Great Seal. They were antiently *Clerici*, and afterwards forfeited their places if they did marry, till by Act of Parliament in the time of *Henry* the Eighth, they were allowed to take Wives.

They are alſo Attorneys for Plaintiffs and Defendants, in Cauſes depending in this Court.

The preſent Six Clerks, Sir *John Marſham* Kt. and Bar. *Matt. Pindar* Eſq; *Matt. Bluck* Eſq, *John Wilkinſon* Eſq; Sir *Edw. Abney* Kt. and *Will. Parkins* Eſq; who keep their ſeveral Offices at a place called the *Six Clerks Office* in *Chancery-lane*, and conſtantly keep Commons together in the Term-time.

Examiners in *Chancery* there are two, Sir *Robert Peyton*, and Sir *Tho. Eſcourt* Jun. Kt. Their Office is to examine the Witneſſes on their Oaths in any Suit on both ſides.

This Office alſo is executed at the Rolls.

Clerks of the Petti-bag in *Chancery* are three, *John Hobson* Esq; *George Low* Esq; and *Aaron Pegry* Esq: they are under the Master of the *Rolls*. Their Office is to make all Patents for Customers, Comptrollers, all *Conge d' Eslires*, first Summons of Nobility, Clergy, Knights, Citizens and Burgesses to Parliament, &c.

The *Subpœna*-Office is to issue out Writs to summon persons to appear in *Chancery*.

This Office is in the hands of *Frances*, Lady *Vane*, Sir *Walter Vane*, and *Charles Vane*, and executed by their Deputy, Mr. *Nicholas Hook*.

Clerk of the Patents or of Letters Patent, under the Great Seal of *England*, is Sir *Richard Pygot*, and executed by a Deputy, erected 16 *Jac.*

The Register of the Court of *Chancery*, the Earl of *St, Albans*, under whom are Deputy-Registers, *viz. Henry Devenish*, Esq; and *George Edwards* Gent. Registers for the Rolls. *Carew Guidott* Gent. and *Thomas Campion* Gent.

Clerk of the Reports, Keeper of the Old Book, and of one of the Entry-Books. *John Sandford* Gent. Keeper of one other Entry Book. *Robert Devenish* Gent.

The Office for filing all Affidavits in the said Court of *Chancery*, is an Office granted by Letters Patents, of which Office, *Samuel Poynter* Esq; is Master.

Cursiters Office in the *Chancery*, is to make out Original Writs, they were antiently called *Clerici de cursu*, of these there are Twenty four, whereof each one hath certain Counties and Cities allotted to them, into which they make out

out such Original Writs as are required. These Clerks are a Corporation of themselves, and are all Persons of Quality, whose Names follow.

The Names of the Cursiters *are these that follow.*

John Symonds Principal.
William Barker } Adjutants
Richard Price }

George Norbury, Abraham Nelson, Richard Plumpton, John Norbury, Edmund Eyre, William Adderley, Abraham Skinner, John Shelbery, William Plumpton, Thomas Fisher, Elias Gladman, William Loe, Michael Terry, Jeffrey Elwes, Matthew Colborne, James Smith, Thomas Lane, Samuel Layton, John Howkins, Samuel Coles, and *George Davies,* who execute these Offices by themselves, or by their Deputies. This Office is kept near *Lincolns-Inn.*

Secretary of the Presentation of Spiritual Benefices, *Henry Frederick Thynne* Esq;

There is also an Office called the *Alienation-Office*, whereunto all Writs of *Covenant* and *Entry*, whereupon *Fines* are leavied, and *Recoveries* suffered, are carried to have Fines for Alienation, set and paid thereupon; this Office is executed by three Commissioners, *viz. Peregrine Bertie* Esq; Sir *Edmond Turner*, and *Edward Courthopp* Esq;, who set those Fines. *Richard Courthopp* who indorses the value of the Lands upon

those Writs. *Nichols* Receiver of those Fines, and *John Brooks* Porter of the Office.

All the forementioned Courts of Judicature at *Westminster*, are opened four times a year, called the four *Terms*, *viz*. *Easter Term*, which beginneth always the seventeenth day after *Easter*, and lasteth 27 days. *Trinity Term* begins the Fifth day after *Trinity Sunday*, and lasteth 20 days. *Michaelmas Term* began heretofore a little after that Feast, but now by a late Statute, begins the 23 of *October*, and lasteth 37 days. Lastly, *Hilary Term* begins now 10 days after *St. Hilary* Bishop, or the 23 of *January*, and lasteth 21 days; so in all 105 days, from whence must be deducted about 20 Sundays and Holidays, which are as *Dies Nefasti*, wherein the Courts sit not: so that in one fourth part of the year, and that in one City, all considerable Causes of the greatest part of *England* are fully decided and determined; whereas in Foreign parts, the Courts of Justice are open all the year, except high Holidays and Harvest, and that in all great Cities. This may seem therefore strange to all Foreigners, till they know that the English have always been given more to peaceableness and industry, than o her people, and that rather than go so far as *London*, and be at so great charges with Attorneys and Lawyers, they will either refer their differences to the Arbitration of their Parish-Priests, who do, or ought to think it a principal part of their Duty to reconcile Differences within their Parishes, or to the Arbitration of honest neighbours; or else are content to submit their differences to Tryal before the Judges of Assizes, called also *Justices in Eyre*, or the Itinerant Judges, who twice a year; *viz*.

after

after the end of *Hilary Term*, and after the end of *Trinity Term*, two by two of these principal Judges ride several Circuits, and at the principal Town of every County, sit to hear and determine all Causes of lesser moment, both Civil and Criminal; a most excellent wise Constitution, begun by King *Henry* the Second, *Anno* 1176. who at first divided *England* into six Circuits, (not the same that are now) and to each Circuit allotted three Judges. *Wales* also is divided into two Circuits, *North* and *South Wales*, for which are designed in like manner, two Sergeants at Law for each Circuit. These Judges give judgement of the *Pleas* of the Crown, and all *Common-Pleas* within those Counties, dispatching, ordinarily in two or three days, all Controversies in a County that are grown to issue in the forementioned Courts at *London*, between Plaintiffs and Defendents, and that by their Peers, a Jury of Twelve Men, *ex vicineto*, out of the neighborhood, whereabout the business lies. So that twice a year in *England* and *Wales*, Justice may be said to be rightly and speedily administred, even at our own doors.

Besides the fore-mentioned Courts at *Westminster*, *Henry* the Eighth erected, for the more ease of the Subject, a Court in the North of *England*, another for the Countrey of *Wales*, and Counties adjoyning, and intended another for *Cornwal* and *Devonshire*; and these in manner of those Courts called in *France*, *Parlements*, where all Cases might be decided, both according to the Laws of *England*, and according to Equity in *Chancery*: Of these Courts, that for *Cornwal* was never fully erected, those people desiring rather to come to *London* for Justice: that of the North was, by the late long

Long Parliament, taken away, and ſo was that of *Wales*; but this laſt ſince the Reſtauration of the King again erected. Of this Court or Council of the Marches of *Wales* is a Lord Preſident, at preſent the Right Honourable *Henry Somerſet*, Marquis and Earl of *Worceſter*; divers Counſellors, Secretary, Attorney, Solicitor, Surveyor, who have Sallaries from His Maieſty.

Having

HAving given a brief account of the Civil Government of all *England* in Generall, next shall be described the particular Government of Counties, Hundreds Cities, Burroughs, and Villages.

For the Civil Government of all Counties, the King makes choice of some of the Nobility, Clergy, Gentry, Lawyers, Men of worth and Parts, who have their usual Residence in the County, so many as His Majesty pleaseth, to keep the Peace of the County; and these, by Commission under the Great Seal, are called Justices of the Peace, at first stiled Wardens of the Peace, and such of them in whom the King doth more particularly confide or respect, are called Justices of the *Quorum*, from those words in the Commission, *Quorum* A, B. *unum esse volumus*, that is, some business of more importance, may not be transacted without the presence or concurrence of one of them.

One of the principal Justices of Peace and *Quorum*, is, by the Lord Chancellor, made *Custos Rotulorum*, so called, because he hath the custody of the Rolls, or Records of the Sessions, and is to bring them to each Quarter-Sessions.

The Original of Justices of the Peace is from the first year of *Edward* the Third.

Their Office is to call before them, examine and commit to Prison all Thieves, Murderers, Wandering Rogues, those that hold Conspiracies, Conventicles, Riots; and almost all other Delinquencies that may occasion the breach of Peace and Quiet to the Kings Subjects; to commit

mit all such to prison, as either cannot, or by Law are not to be bailed, (that is, cannot be set at liberty by Sureties, taken for their appearance at a place and time certain) and to see them brought forth in due time to Tryal.

Every Quarter or Three moneths, the Justices meet at the Chief or Shire-Town, where the Grand Inquest or Jury of the County is summoned to appear, who upon Oath, are to enquire of all Traitors, Hereticks, Thieves, Murtherers, Money-Coiners, Riots, &c. Those that appear to be guilty, are by the said Justices committed to prison, to be tryed at the next Assizes, when the Judges at *Westminster* come their Circuits afore-mentioned.

For the execution of Laws in every County except *Westmerland* and *Durham*, the King every *Michaelmas Term* nominates for each County a Sheriff, that is, a *Reeve* of the Shire, *Præpositus*, or *Præfectus Comitatus*, a Governor or Guardian of the County, for the words of the Patent are, *Commissimus tibi Custodiam Comitatus Nostri de* N,

The Sheriffs Office is to execute the King's Mandates, and all Writs directed to him, out of the Kings Courts, to empannel Juries, to bring Causes and Criminals to Tryal, to see the Sentences both in Civil and Criminal Affairs executed; to wait on, and guard the Itinerant Judges twice a year, so long as they continue within the County, which at the Assizes is performed with great pomp, Splendor, Feasting, &c. In order to the better execution of his Office, the Sheriff hath attendant his under Sheriff, divers Clerks, Stewards of Courts, Bayliffs of Hundreds, Constables, Goalers, Sergeants or Beadles, besides a gallant Train of Servants in rich Liveries, all on Horseback at the reception of the Judges.

He

He was antiently chosen as Knights of the Shire, but, to avoid tumults it is now thus:

Every year, about the beginning of *November*, the Judges Itinerant nominate six fit Men of each County, that is Knights, or Esquires of good Estates; out of these the Lord Chancellor, Treasurer, Privy-Counsellors, and 12 Judges assemble in the *Exchequer Chamber*, and sworn, make choice of three, of which the King himself after chooseth one to be Sheriff for that year only, though heretofore it was for many years, and sometimes Hereditary; as at this day to the *Cliffords*, who, by descent, from *Robert de Vipont*, are Sheriffs hereditary of the County of *Westmorland*, by Charter from King *John*.

Furthermore, the Sheriffs Office is to collect all publick Profit, Customs, Taxes of the County, all Fines, Distresses and Amerciaments, and to bring them into the Kings Exchequer or Treasury at *London*, or elsewhere, as the King shall appoint.

The Sheriff of each County hath a double Function, first Ministerial, to execute all Processes and Precepts of the Courts of Law, and to make returns of the same. Secondly, Judicial, whereby he hath Authority to hold two several Courts of distinct nature, the one called the Sheriffs *Turn*, which he holdeth in several places of the County, enquiring of all *Criminal* Offences against the *Common-Law*, not prohibited by any Statute: The other called the *County-Court*, wherein he hears and determines *Civil Causes* of the County under 40 *s.* which antiently was a considerable sum; so that by the great fall of the Moneys now, the Sheriffs Authority in that part is much diminished.

He

He is said to be the Life of Justice, of the Law, and of the County; for no Suit begins, and no Process is served but by him; then, no execution of the Law but by him. Lastly, he is the chief Conservator of the Peace in the whole County. Every County being subdivided into Hundreds, (so called at first, either for containing an hundred Houses, or an hundred Men bound to find Arms) or Wapentakes, so called, from touching a Weapon, when they Swore *Allegiance*, (as the manner at this day is in *Sweden*, at their Solemn Weddings, for the chief Witnesses to lay all their hands upon a *Lance* or *Pike*) every such VVapentake or Hundred hath commonly a Bailiff, a very antient Officer, but now of small Authority: also Officers called *High Constables*, first ordained by the Statute of *Winchester*, 13 *Edw.* 1. for conservation of Peace, and view of Armour, they disperse VVarrants and Orders of the Justices of Peace to each petty Constable.

There are also in every County two Officers, called *Coroners*, whose Office is to enquire by a Jury of Neighbours, how, and by whom any person came by a violent death, and to enter the same upon Record, which is matter Criminal, and a Plea of the Crown, and thence they are called *Crowners*, or *Coroners*.

These are chosen by the Freeholders of the County, by virtue of a VVrit out of the *Chancery*. They were antiently Men of Estates, Birth, and Honour: and therefore in the Reign of *Edward* the Third, a Merchant being chosen a Coroner, was removed, *quia communis Mercator fuit*, whereas he ought to have been a Gentleman, which no Tradesman is reckoned to be by our Laws.

Every

Every County alſo hath an Officer, called Clerk of the *Mercat*, whoſe Office is to keep a Standard of all VVeights and Meaſures exactly, according with the Kings Standard kept in the *Exchequer*, and to ſee that none others be uſed in the ſame County, to Seal all VVeights and Meaſures made exactly by the Standard in his Cuſtody, and to burn ſuch as are otherwiſe. He hath a Court, and may keep and hold Plea thereiu.

Of the Civil Government of Cities.

EVery City of *England*, by their Charters or Priviledges, granted by ſeveral Kings, is a little Common-wealth apart, governed not as the Cities of *France*, by a Nobleman, or Gentleman placed there by the King; but wholly by themſelves, they chooſe among themſelves their own Governour; in Cities a Mayor is choſen, commonly out of twelve Aldermen. In ſome other Corporations a Bayliff is choſen out of a certain number of Burgeſſes.

They are not taxed, but by their own Officers of their own Corporation, every Trade having ſome of their own alwayes of the Council, to ſee that nothing be Enacted contrary to their profit.

Every City by Charter from the King, hath *haute moyenne*, & *baſſe Juſtice*, a Juriſdiction among themſelves, to judge in all matters *Criminal* and *Civil*, only with this Reſtraint, that all *Civil* cauſes may be removed from their Courts to the Higher Courts at *Weſtminſter*.

The Mayor of the City is the Kings Lieutenant, and with the Aldermen and Common-Council

Council, (as it were, King, Lords and Commons in Parliament) can make Laws called *By-Laws*, for the Government of the City.

He is, for his time (which is but for one year) as it were a Judge to determine matters, and to mitigate the Rigour of the Law.

The next in Government of Cities, are two principal Officers, called, though improperly, *Sheriffs*, who are Judges in Civil Causes within this City, and to see all Executions done, whether penal or Capitall, and should rather be called *Stadt-reeves*, or *Port-reeves*, (i. e.) *Urbis vel Portus Præfecti*.

In Cities the people are generally made more industrious by Manufactures, and less idleness suffered than in other places, so that in some Cities, Children of six or seven years old are made to gain their own expences. In the City of *Norwich*, it hath of late years been computed, and found, that yearly, Children from six to ten years of age, have gained Twelve thousand pounds more than what they spend, and that chiefly by knitting of fine *Jersey* Stockings.

The Government of *Boroughs*, and other Towns Corporate, is much after the same manner. In some there is a Mayor, in others one or two Bayliffs, who have equal power with a Mayor and Sheriffs, and during their Offices, they are Justices of the Peace within their Liberties, and have there the same Power that other Justices of the Peace have in the County.

For the better Government of Villages, the Lord of the place hath ordinarily power to hold a *Court Baron*, so called, because antiently such Lords were called *Barons*, as they are still in many other parts of *France*: or else *Court-Baron*, (i. e.)

(i.e.) *Court of Free-holders*, as the Barons of *Germany* are called *Freyherren*; ſo the Barons of the *Cinque-Ports* in *England* are but the Free-holders of the *Cinque-Ports*. And this Court may be held every three Weeks.

Alſo for the Government of Villages there is a *Petty Conſtable* choſen every year by every one that is Lord of the place: this Officer is to keep the Peace, in caſe of quarrels, to ſearch any houſe for Robbers, Murderers, or others, that have any ways broken the Peace: to raiſe the *Hue* and *Cry* after Robbers fled away, to ſeize upon them, and keep them in the Stocks or other Priſon till they can bring them before ſome Juſtice of Peace, to whom the Conſtables are ſubſervient upon all occaſions, either to bring Criminals before them, or to carry them by their command to the Common Priſon.

Every little Village hath almoſt an *Epitome* of Monarchical Government, of Civil and Eccleſiaſtical Policy within it ſelf, which, if duly maintained, would render the whole Kingdom happy.

Firſt, for the *Civil* Government, there is the Lord of the Soil, who from the Crown, immediately or mediately, holds *Dominium ſoli*, and is ſaid to have in him the Royalty, as if he were a little King, and hath a kind of Juriſdiction over the Inhabitants of the Village, hath his *Court-Leet*, or *Court-Baron*, to which they owe *ſuit* and *ſervice*, and where may be tried ſmaller matters happening within the Mannor, Eſcheats upon Felonies, or other accidents, Cuſtody of Infants and Lunaticks, power of paſſing Eſtates, and admitting of Tenants, Reliefs, Hariots, Hunting, Hawking, Fiſhing, &c. under the Lord is the Conſtable, or Headborough, to keep the Peace, to ſecure Offenders, to bring them before the Juſtice, &c. Then

Then for the Ecclesiastical Government of Villages, there is, (as before hath been mentioned) the Parson, or Vicar, who hath *Curam Animarum*, the care of Souls, (as the Lord of the Mannor hath, in some measure, *Curam Corporum*) for which he hath the Tythes, Glebe, and Church-Offerings, hath under him the Church-wardens and Sides-Men to take care of the Church, and Church-Assemblies; the Overseers of the Poor, to take care of the Poor, Sick, Aged, Orphans, and other Objects of Charity; and lastly, the Clerk to wait upon him at Divine Service.

Thus admirable and excellent is the Constitution of the present English Government, above, or beyond any other Government in Christendom.

O Fortunatos nimium bona si sua norint
Angligenas ——

If English Men did know their Bliss,
Too great would be their Happiness.

Of the Military Government of England.

IT was a smart *Motto* that the Great *Henry* the Fourth of *France*, Grandfather to our Gracious King now Reigning, caused to be engraven on his great Guns, *Ratio Ultima Regum*: intimating thereby, that when Subjects refuse to submit to the Laws of the Land, or Neighbours to the Law of Nations; then Kings have recourse to Force and Arms, to bring them to Reason.

So long as Subjects are prone to Sedition, and Neighbour Princes and States to Ambition, there

there will be a necessity of a Military Power in every State, both by Land, and likewise by Sea, where the Country is any where bordering on the Sea.

Of the Military Power of *England*, both by Land and Sea, the King of *England* hath the sole Supreme Power, Government, Command and Disposition. And neither one, nor both Houses of Parliament, have any right to levy any Forces, or make any War, Offensive or Defensive, as they have at large declared in Parliament, *Anno* 14 *Car.* 2.

By Land, the next under the King, is His Grace *James* Duke of *Monmouth*, Captain General of all His Majesties Forces in this Kingdom, Horse and Foot, being Land-Souldiers in pay, as well within Garrison as without.

Besides His Majesties Guardes of Horse and Grenadiers, who do constant duty at *White-Hall*, in the *Tilt-yard*, as is already shown in the *First Part*. The rest of His Majesties Established Forces are His Majesties Regiment of Horse, consisting of eight Trops, whereof the Right Honourable *Aubery* Earl of *Oxford* is Collonel, and Sir *Francis Compton* Major: Which Troops are dispersed in several places about *London*, but have no certain Quarters, only one Troop lies alwayes in *Southwark*, and another, *viz.* the Lord *Fretchevilles* alwayes in *York*.

There are also two Regiments of Foot-Guards, the first of which, *viz.* the Kings own Regiment, is commanded by the Honourable *John Russel*, Brother to the Earl of *Bedford*; the Collonel, Sir *Samuel Clarke*, Lieutenant Collonel, and *John Stroud*, Esq; the Major, who is also Governor of *Dover*. This Regiment consists of Four and twenty Companies, and do duties by two Companies a day in *Scotland* Yard.

The

The next is the Coldstreame Regiment (so called from their Quarters near the River *Twede*, from whence they were brought by the General, the late D. of *Albemarle*, upon His Majesties Happy Restauration) which is commanded by the Right Honourable *William* E. of *Craven* the Collonel, Sir *James Smith* Lieutenant Collonel, and *Tho Mansfield* Esq; the Major. Of these, one Company keeps Guard daily in St. *James's Park*, and another Company in S. *James's*.

The Pay of the Field and Staffe-Officers *per Diem*, is,

	l.	s.	d.
The Collonel, as Collonel	00	12	00
The Lieut. Coll. as Lieut. Coll.	00	07	00
The Major, as Major	00	05	00
Chaplain	00	06	08
Adjutant	00	04	00
Chirurgeon, and Mate	00	08	08
Quartermaster & Martial Executed by one person	00	04	00

The Pay of one of these Companies of Foot-Guards in *London*, is as follows; *viz.*

	l.	s.	d.
A Captain *per Diem*	00	08	00
A Lieutenant	00	04	00
An Ensigne	00	03	00
A Sergeant	00	01	06
A Corporal, and Drummer, each	00	01	00
A private Soldier	00	00	10

His Royal Highness the Dukes Regiment of Foot, under the Command of Sir *Charles Littleton* the Collonel, *John Churchill*, Esq; Lieut. Collonel, *Nathaniel Dorrel*, Esq; Major, is dispersed in several Garrisons; the Collonels Company is alwayes

always in *Landguard-Fort*, and the Majors Company in *Sheerness*.

His Majesties *Holland* Regiment of Foot, under the Command of the Right Honourable *John* E. of *Mulgrave* the Coll. The Right Honourable the E. of *Middleton* Lieut. Coll. and Sir *Tho. Ogle* the Major.

The rest of His Majesties established Forces that are in constant pay, being Non-regimented Companies, are disposed of into several Garrisons, *viz.*

Berwick, whereof his Grace the D. of *Newcastle* is Governor, and the Honourable *Ralph Witbrington* Deputy Governor.

Carlisle. The Right Honourable *Ch.* Lord *Morpeth* Governor.

Chepstow. Lord Marques of *Worcester* Governor.

Chester. Sir *Geofrey Shakerley* Governor.

Dover. Collonel *Stroude* Governor.

Dartmouth. Sir *Edward Seymore* Governor.

Deale. Captain *Digby* Governor.

Guernsey. *Christopher* Lord *Hatton* Governor.

Gravesend and *Tilbury*. Sir *Francis Leake*.

Hull, and the *Block Houses*. His Grace the D. of *Monmouth* Governor, Collonel *Anthony Gilby* Deputy-Governor.

Holy-Island. Lieutenant-Collonel *Daniel Collingwood* Governor.

Jersey-Island. Sir *John Laveere* Governor.

Landguard-Fort. Sir *Charles Littleton*.

St. Mawz Castle, Sir *Joseph Tredenham* Governor. There is one Company of the Neighbouring Inhabitants to repair thither by custom, whenever there shall be occasion of Service.

Pendennis-Castle. *Richard* Lord *Arundel* of *Trerife* Governor.

Plimouth, and *St. Nicholas-Island*. Earl of *Bath*

Bath Governor, and Sir *Hugh Piper* Deputy Governor.

Portland-Castle. *Humphrey Weld*, Esq;

Portsmouth. Collonel *George Legg* Governor, and Sir *Roger Manly* Deputy-Governor.

Sangate-Castle. Sir *Tho. Allen.*

Sandown-Castle. Captain *Freeman.*

Sheerness. Major *Nathaniel Dorrel* Governor.

Scilly Island. Sir *William Godolphin* Governor.

Scarbrough-Castle. Sir *Thomas Slingsby* Governor.

Tinmouth-Castle. Collonel *Edward Villers* Governor.

Tower of *London.* *William* Lord *Allington* Constable, Captain *Thomas Cheeke* Lieutenant-Governor, Captain *Thomas Hawley* Deputy-Governor.

The Master of the Ordnance place is now held by Three in Commission.

Upner-Castle. *Robert Minors* Governor.

Windsor Castle. His Highness Prince *Rupert* Constable, Captain *Charles Pottes* Lieutenant-Governor.

Isle of *Wight* Sir *Robert Holmes* Governor.

York and *Cliffords Tower*, Lord *Fretcheville* Governor.

Hurst-Castle. Sir *John Holmes* Governor.

Calshot-Castle. Collonel *James Halsey* Governor.

Barwick, Duke of *Newcaſtle*.
Calſhot Caſtle, *H. Paulet* Eſq;
Carliſle, Sir *Philip Muſgrave*.
Chepſtow, Captain *Spalding*.
Cheſter, Sir *Feofry Shakerley*.
Dartmouth Caſtle, *E. Vowel* Eſq;
Dover, Col. *Strode*.
Deal, Capt. *Digby*.
Guernſey, Lord *Hatton*.
Graveſend, Sir *Francis Leak*.
Harwich, Sir *Charles Littleton*.
Hull, Duke of *Monmouth*.
Hurſt Caſtle, Capt. *Strange*.
Jerſey, Sir *Thomas Morgan*.
Languard Fort, Sir *Charles Littleton*.
St. Maws, Sir *Viel Vivian*.
Pendennis, *Richard* Lord *Arundel*.
Plymouth, Earl of *Bath*.
Portſmouth, Duke of *York*, Col. *Legg* Lieutenant-General.
Portland Caſtle, *Humphrey Weld* Eſq;
Sandgate Caſtle, Sir *Thomas Allen*.
Sandown Caſtle, Capt. *Freeman*.
Scarborough, Sir *Tho. Slingsby*.
Scylly Iſle, Sir *William Godolphin*.
Sheerneſs, Sir *Bourcher Wray*.
Tinmouth, Col. *Edward Villars*.
Tower, Sir *John Robinſon*.
Upner Caſtle, Capt. *Forteſcue*.
Walmer Caſtle, Sir *Tho. Engeha*.
Windſor Caſtle, Prince *Rupert*.
Iſle of *Wight*, Sir *Robert Holmes*.
York, the Lord *Feſtchiville*.

In some of these Garisons, His Majesty is at the charge of above 500 men constantly; each Garison Souldier hath Eight pence a day.

Of all the Land Forces in pay, the Commissaries-General of Musters, are *Henry Howard* of *Suffolk*, and Sir *Cecil Howard*.

The Paymaster of all the Forces, is Sir *Stephen Fox*.

The Judge-Advocate, Doctor *Sam. Barrow*.

For regulating and ordering His Majesties Land-Forces, that are in constant pay, there are no Orders yet setled by Act of Parliament, as there are for his Sea-Forces, but may be in a short time.

Besides the aforementioned Forces, there is a standing *Militia* by Land, of all *England*, setled in the King, to be Governed, Ordered, and Enlarged from time to time, as His Majesty shall see occasion.

For the management of these standing Land-Forces, the King himself makes choice of divers of the Principal Peers of this Kingdom, and by Commission, creates them Lord Lieutenants of the several Counties of *England*, with Power to Arm, Array, and Form into Companies, Troops, and Regiments, to Conduct (upon occasion of Rebellion, or Invasions) and employ the men so armed, within the Counties and Places, for which the said Lords are Commissionated, or into any other County, as the King shall give Order. To give Commissions to Colonels, or other Commissionated Officers to present to the King, the Names of the Depury-Lieutenant who have, in the absence of the Lord-Lieutenant, the same Power (and these are to be of the prime Gentry of the County) to charge any person in the County with Horse, Horsemen, and Arms, or Foot-

Foot-Souldiers and Arms, within the ſaid County, proportionably to their Eſtates; with limitation, that no perſon be charged with a Horſe, unleſs he hath 500 *l.* yearly Revenue, or 6000 *l.* perſonal Eſtate. No perſon can be charged with a Foot-Souldier, unleſs he hath 50 *l.* yearly Revenue, or 600 *l.* perſonal Eſtate. Thoſe that have meaner Eſtates, are to join two or three together, to find a Horſe and Horſeman, or a Foot-Souldier.

The fore-mentioned Horſe and Foot are to Muſter once or twice a year, and each Horſeman, during the time of the Muſter, to be allowed him, for whom he ſerves, 2 *s.* a day, and each Foot-Souldier 12 *d.* a day.

For furniſhing Ammunition, and other Neceſſaries, the Lord-Lieutenant, or Deputy-Lieutenants, may levy every year one fourth part (if they judge it expedient) of each Mans proportion in the Tax of 70000 *l.* a month upon the whole Kingdom: and in the caſe of marching againſt an Enemy, they have power to cauſe every man ſo charged, to allow each Souldier one months pay, which the King is after to repay, before they may be charged with another months pay.

Theſe Forces are always in readineſs, with all things neceſſary, at the beat of Drum, or ſound of Trumpet, to appear, muſter, and be compleat with Men, Horſe and Arms, and are at certain times Trained and Diſciplined, that they become able, skilful, and uſeful Souldiers.

Theſe are to be commanded, only within the Kingdom, for the ſecurity of the King and Kingdom.

Subſervient in the ſtanding *Militia*, to the Lord-Lieutenant, and Deputy-Lieutenant, are the Juſtices of Peace of every County, who,

upon all occasions, according to the Orders of their Superiors, are to send their Warrants to the High Constable of the Hundred, or Petty-Constable of the Parish, &c.

These are commonly called the Trainbands of every County, whereof the number is so great, that in only five of the bigger Counties of *England*, there are to be found well provided, Forty thousand able lusty Men, ready to assist the King upon all occasions; so that in all times of Peace, the King hath six or sevenscore thousand Men inrolled, and wholly and solely at his disposing, for the defence of his Kingdom of *England*.

For the better securing of the Kingdom from Foreign Invasion, besides the ships of War, (whereof more anon) there are, upon certain eminent places of all parts of *England*, Mediterrane, as well as Maritime, high Poles erected, whereon are fastened Pitch-Barrels, to be fired by night, and a smoke made by day, thereby to give notice in few hours to the whole Kingdom, of the approaching Invasion; whereupon the Inhabitants in Arms, make haste to the Sea-coasts. These are called Beacons, from the *Saxon*, *Beacon*, or *Beacnian*, to shew by a sign. In all times of danger, some are set to watch at every Beacon.

Antiently there were many Castles in all parts of *England*; but inland Castles generally have either been demolisht in latter times, or wittingly suffered to decay, that to Rebels they might be no shelter, to Invaders no stay, nor to the Invaded any refuge in flight: and consequently, that there may not be any *lingring War* again in *England*, which is the greatest misery and calamity that can ever happen to a Nation.

I

In 1588. upon expectation of the *Spaniſh* Armado, ſtiled *Invincible*, there went forth from the Queen, Commiſſions, to Muſter in all parts of *England*, all men that were of perfect ſenſe and limb, from the age of 16 to 60, except Noblemen, Clergymen, Univerſity-Students, Lawyers, Officers, and ſuch as had any publick charges, leaving only in every Pariſh, ſo many Husbandmen, as were ſufficient to Till the Ground. In all thoſe Muſters, there were then numbred three Millions; but of thoſe, fit for War, about ſix hundred thouſand.

In another Muſter of Queen *Elizabeth*, there were found in all *England*, fit for War, of common Souldiers, about Four hundred thouſand, and of thoſe Armed and Trained, One hundred eighty five thouſand, beſides Horſe, near Forty thouſand; and that the Nobility and Gentry were then able to bring into the Field, of their Servants and Followers, Twenty thouſand Men, Horſe and Foot, choice Men, and excellent Horſes, and in all, fit for War, and ready upon all occaſions, Six hundred forty two thouſand, leaving ſufficient to Till the Ground, and to furniſh Trades, beſides Nobility, Gentry, &c.

A Liſt of the preſent Lords Lieutenants of the ſeveral Counties and Places of England, *in Alphabetical Order.*

Bedford, Earl of *Aileſbury*.
Berks, Lord *Lovelace*.
Briſtol, Marquiſs of *Worceſter*.
Bucks, Earl of *Bridgewater*.
Cambridge, Earl of *Suffolk*.
Cheſhire, Earl of *Derby*.
Cornwall, Earl of *Bath*.
Cumberland, Earl of *Carliſle*.
Derby, Earl of *Devonſhire*.
Devon, Duke of *Albemarle*.
Dorſet, Lord *Paulet*.
Durham, Biſhop of *Durham*.
Eſſex, Earl of *Oxford*.
Gloceſter, Marquiſs of *Worceſter*.
Hereford, Marquiſs of *Worceſter*.
Hertford, Earl of *Eſſex*.
Huntingdon, Earl of *Mancheſter*.
Kent, Earl of *Winchelſea*.
Lancaſter, Earl of *Derby*.
Leiceſter, Earl of *Rutland*.
Lincoln, Earl of *Lindſey*.
Middleſex, Earl of *Craven*.
Monmouth, Marquiſs of *Worceſter*.
Norfolk, Lord Viſcount *Tarmouth*.
Northampton, Earl of *Peterborough*.
Northumberland, Duke of *Newcaſtle*.
Nottingham, Duke of *Newcaſtle*.
Oxford, Lord *Norreys*.
Purbeck Iſle, Sir *Ralph Banks*.

Rutland,

Rutland, Lord Viſcount *Camden*.
Shropſhire, Lord Viſcount *Newport*.
Southwark Borough, Earl of *Craven*.
Somerſet, Duke of *Ormond*.
Southampton, *Mr. Noell*.
Stafford, Lord *Brook*.
Suffolk, Earl of *Suffolk*.
Surrey, Prince *Rupert*.
Suſſex, Earl of *Dorſet*.
Wales, Marquiſs of *Worceſter*.
Warwick, Earl of *Northampton*.
Weſtmerland, Earl of *Carliſle*.
Wilts, Earl of *Pembroke*.
Worceſter, Lord *Windſor*.
York, Eaſt-Riding, Duke of *Monmouth*.
York, Weſt-Riding, Earl of *Danby*.
York, North-Riding, Vicount *Fauconberge*.

The City of *London* is a Lieutenancy of it ſelf, not ſubject to any Lord Lieutenant, but executed by the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and other Principal Members of the City, Authorized by a peculiar Commiſſion from His Majeſty.

Of the present Maritime Power belonging to the Crown of England.

THE Kingdom of *England* being a Peninsula, almost surrounded with the Sea, there will always be a necessity of Maritime Forces; and as next Neighbours grow potent at Sea, the King of *England* will be necessitated to augment His Maritime Forces proportionable, (how great soever the charges thereof may be) or else to quit His antient Right to the Sovereignty of the narrow Seas, and to suffer His Merchants to be abused, and their Traffique every where interrupted.

It is true, that in the 24 of *Elizabeth*, upon a general View and Muster, there were found but 13 ships of War, and 135 ships of considerable burden, belonging to all the subjects of *England*. And in the year 1600, Her Majesty had but 36 ships of War, and 13 or 14 Pinaces; the biggest ship was then of 1000 Tun, carried 340 Mariners, 130 Souldiers, and but thirty piece of Ordnance: the lesser ships of War were of 100 Tun, Forty or Fifty Mariners, seven or eight Souldiers, and eight Guns. The Pinaces of Thirty Tun, Eighteen or Twenty Mariners, and Two or Four Guns; so small was the Royal Fleet in those days, when our next Neighbour Nations were weak, and always engaged with Civil and Foreign Wars; but now, that their strength at Sea is of late so prodigiously increased, it will be most expedient for this Kingdom, to be always well provided. And God be thanked, we have a King that

that understands better, and takes more delight in Maritime affairs, and ships of War, than any of his Royal Ancestors, or any Sovereign Prince now living in the World, and who hath made it his chief business that way to fortifie this Kingdom.

The Forces of Potentates at Sea, *Sont des Marques de Grandeur d'Estat*, saith a *French Author*; Whosoever commands the Sea, commands the Trade of the World; he that commands the Trade, commands the Wealth of the World, and consequently the World it self.

Again, as he that is Master of the Field, is said to be Master of every Town, when it shall please him; so he that is Master of the Sea, may, in some sort, be said to be Master of every Country, at least of such as are bordering on the Sea; for he is at liberty to begin, and end a War, where, and upon what terms he pleaseth, and to extend his Conquests, even to the *Antipodes*.

To the Crown of *England*, belongs the Dominion of all the Narrow Seas, round about the whole Island of *Great Britain*, by antient Right whereof, it hath had possession in all times. First, the *Aborigines*, or antient *Britains*, were possest thereof, (as *Mr. Selden* makes appear) and in their Right, the *Romans* held it; then the *Saxons* having gotten possession of *England*, kept that Dominion, their King *Edgar*, amongst his Royal Titles, calling himself, *Sovereign of the Narrow Seas*.

Afterwards the *Normans* possessing *England*, claimed, and quietly possest the same Dominion; in testimony whereof, the *Swedes*, *Danes*, *Hans-Towns*, *Hollanders*, *Zealanders*, *&c.* were wont to ask leave to pass the *British Seas*, and to take Licences to fish therein: and to this day,

do strike sail to all the Ships of War, belonging to the King of *England*, as oft as they pass by any one of them, thereby to express, that they acknowledge the Sovereignty of the *British Seas*, to belong to the King of *England*, according to an Ordinance made at *Hastings* in *Sussex*, by *John* King of *England*, about Four hundred and fifty years ago.

To maintain this Right and Title, to protect Trade, to subdue Pirats, to defend this Kingdom against hostile Invasions, and to reduce Foreign Potentates to Reason, the Kings of *England* have had (especially of latter times) a considerable number of Ships of War, for Strength, for Beauty, and Sailing, (if not for number) surpassing all those of our Neighbour-Nations: For Strength, by reason of the most excellent *English* Timber, they are like so many floating Castles and *Barbicans*; for Beauty, so proportionably and spaciously built, and so curiously and richly adorned, that they are as so many Royal Palaces amongst other Ships at Sea; they are as so many Lyons amongst other silly Beasts, or as Eagles amongst other Birds.

Histories mention a great Fleet of *Julius Cæsar*, a Fleet of the forementioned King *Edgar*, consisting of Three thousand six hundred Sail; a Fleet of *Lewis*, Son to *Philip* King of *France*, of Six hundred Sail, that arrived at *Sandwich*, to assist the *English* Barons against King *John*; but those doubtless were but as so many Cottages to Castles, in respect of the present Ships of War.

Henry the VIII. in the fifth year of his Reign, built a Ship, then accounted the greatest that ever had been seen in *England*, and named it, *Henry Grace de Dieu*, or the *Great Henry*; it was of 1000 Tun.

In

In the Eighth year of King *James*, was built, by the *Londoners*, a Ship of 1200 Tun, and called *The Trades Increaſe*, which being loſt in the *Eaſt-Indies*, King *James* cauſed another to be built, of 1400 Tun, which being given to Prince *Henry*, was by him named *The Prince*.

King *Charles the Martyr*, perceiving the great Increaſe of Shipping in our Neighbour-Nations, and that the Sovereignty of theſe Seas was like to be diſputed, amongſt other great Ships of War, built one greater than any Ship of War, either in *England*, or in any Country of *Europe*, and named it *The Royal Sovereign*; which, for a little diverſion, ſhall here be more particularly deſcribed.

The *Royal Sovereign*, being a Ship of the firſt Rate or Rank, built in the year One thouſand ſix hundred thirty and ſeven, is in length by the Keel, One hundred twenty ſeven Foot, in breadth by the Beam, Forty ſeven Foot, in depth, Forty nine Foot, her draught of Water, Twenty one Foot, of Burden, in all, Two thouſand ſeventy and two Tuns, and 1492 Tuns, beſides Guns, Tackle, *&c.* This mighty moving Caſtle hath ſix Anchors, whereof the biggeſt weighs 6000 *l.* and the leaſt 4300 *l.* It hath 14 Cables, whereof the greateſt is 21 inches in compaſs, and weighs 9000 *l.* her leaſt Cable being eight inches in compaſs, weighing near 1300 *l.*

To the *Royal Sovereign* belong eighteen Maſts and Yards, whereof the greateſt, called the *Main Maſt*, is one hundred and thirteen Foot long, and thirty eight Inches Diameter; her *Main-Yard*, 105 Foot long, and 23 Inches Diameter; and her *Main Top*, Fifteen Foot Diameter: She hath Ten ſeveral ſorts of Sails, of ſeveral names, (as every Ship of every one of the ſixth Rate hath) whereof her greateſt Sail, called,

called her *Main-Course*, (together with her Bonnet) contains One thousand six hundred and forty Yards of Canvas, *Ipswich* double, and the least Sail, called *Fore-Top-Gallant Sail*, contains One hundred and thirty Yards of Canvas. The charge of one compleat Suit of Sails for the *Sovereign*, is 404 *l.* Sterling Money. The weight of the Sea-store, in point of Ground, Tackle, and other Cordage, is Sixty Tuns, eight hundred and odd pounds.

She carries a long Boat of Fifty Foot, a Pinnace of Thirty six Foot, and a Skiff of Twenty seven Foot long.

The weight of her Rigging, Three and thirty Tun.

She hath three Tire of Guns, all of Brass, whereof there are Forty four in her Upper Tire, Thirty four in her Second Tire, and Twenty two in her Lower Tire; in all, One hundred Guns.

She carries in all, of Officers, Souldiers, and Mariners, Eight hundred and fifty Men.

Finally, her whole Charges for Wages, Victuals, Ammunition, Wear and Tear, for every month at Sea, costs the King 3500 *l.* Sterling, as hath been computed by a very skilful person.

The charges of building a Ship of the First Rate, together with Guns, Tackle, and Rigging, (besides Victualling) doth ordinarily amount to about 62432 *l.* Those of lower Rates proportionably.

Here

Here followeth a List of the greatest part of the Ships of War whereof His Majesties Navy doth at present consist: together with the Rates, Tuns, Men *and* Guns, *of most of them according to the usual estimate; besides several others now building, of the First, Second, Third, and Fourth Rates, some of which are ready to be Lanched.*

First Rate Ships.	Tuns.	Men.	Guns.
Royal Charles.			
St. Andrew.	1298	750	90
Charles.	1229	750	96
London.	1312	750	90
St. Michael.	1389	550	90
Prince.	1404	800	100
Sovereign.	1492	850	100
One building at *Chatham.*			

Second Rate.

One building at *Portsmouth.*			
St. George.	1937	640	64
Henry.	1210	530	74
Old James.	938	500	68
Royal Katherine.	1021	530	76
Rainbow.	807	410	56
Triumph.	1229	500	74
Victory.	1168	530	80
Unicorn.	730	420	56
Defiance, and French Ruby.			64
Windsor Castle.			
Vanguard.			
Sandwich.			
Dutchess.			

Third

Third Rate.	Tuns	Men	Guns.
Anne.			
Berwick.			
Cambridge.	881	400	66
Captain.			
Dreadnought.	738	360	58
Dunkirk.	629	340	58
Eagle.			
Edgar.	1055	400	70
Essex.			
Fairfax.	785	340	66
Gloucester.	755	340	58
Grafton.			
Hampton-Court.			
Henrietta.	768	340	58
Hope.			
Kent.			
Lyon.	728	340	58
Mary.	741	360	60
Monk.	697	340	58
Monmouth.	822	400	66
Montague.	780	360	60
Plymouth.	741	400	53
Resolution.	885	400	60
Restoration.			
Revenge.	746	360	58
French Ruby.	823	460	66
Rupert.	791	400	66
Warspight.	898	400	66
York.	737	340	58
Fourth Rate.			
Adventure.	374	170	40
Advice.	513	220	48
Anthelope.	483	220	48
Assistance.	521	220	44

Ships.	Tuns	Men	Guns.
Assurance.	337	170	36
Bonadventure.	450	220	46
Bristol.	532	220	48
Oxford.			
Centurion.	351	200	46
Crown.	536	200	46
Constant Warwick.	305	170	34
St. David.	646	260	48
Diamond.	545	220	48
Dover.	554	200	48
Dragon.	412	200	38
Faulcion.	345	170	40
Foresight.	522	220	46
Greenwich.	646	280	60
Hampshire.	479	200	40
Happy Return.	605	240	48
Gerzey.	560	220	48
Leopard.	645	280	54
Mary Rose.	528	220	48
Newcastle.	631	240	48
Nonsuch.	359	170	40
Portsmouth.	422	200	38
Portland.	605	240	48
Princess.	556	240	52
Reserve.	513	220	46
Ruby.	556	220	48
Swallow.	543	220	46
Sweepstakes.	358	170	36
Tiger.	448	180	40
Yarmouth.	608	240	52
Staveresone.			

Fifth Rate.

Dartmouth.	260	150	28
Eagle.	297	150	28

Orange-

Ships.	Tuns.	Men.	Guns.
Orange-Tree.			
Date-Tree.	245	140	28
Garland.	265	150	28
Guernsey.	240	150	28
Holmes.	158	110	22
Mermaid.	285	140	30
Nightingal.	287	140	28
Norwich.	265	160	26
Pearl.	285	150	24
Phenix.	345	170	38
Richmond.	232	130	24
Speedwell.	232	140	26
Success.	309	155	30
Swan.			
Saphire.			
Rose.			

Sixth Rate.

Deptford Ketch.	89	50	10
Drake.	146	70	10
Emsworth.	59	30	6
Eaglet Ketch.	72	30	
Fanfan.	33	30	6
Francis Fireship	141	80	6
Old Francis Fireship.	74	25	6
Portsmouth Pink.	92	50	8
Quaker Ketch.		45	8
Roebuck.	136	80	18
Spye.	28	30	6
Wivenhoe:	79	50	8
Greyhound.	190	80	16

Beſides many Fireſhips, and ſeveral other ſmall Veſſels, for Tenders and Victuallers.

All His Majeſties *Maritime Forces*, are under the command of the *Lord High Admiral of England*, touching whoſe Name, Titles, Power, Priviledges, &c. *See the Firſt Part.*

The *Lord Admiral* hath under him many Officers of high and low condition, ſome at Sea, others at Land; ſome of a *Military*, ſome of a *Civil* capacity; ſome *Judicial*, others *Miniſterial*; ſo that the Dominion and Juriſdiction of the Sea, may juſtly be ſtiled another *Commonwealth*, or *Kingdom* apart. *In Mari ſunt Regna diſtincta idque Jure Gentium, ſicut in arrida terra*, ſaith *Baldus*, that Learned Oracle of the *Civil Law*: and the Lord *High Admiral* of *England*, may fitly be ſtiled, or at leaſt reputed, as a *Viceroy* of the *Maritime Kingdom* of *England*.

The *Vice-Admiral* of *England*, is an Officer, to whom, next under the *High Admiral*, it belongs to ſee the *Royal Navy* kept in good repair, the wages of Mariners, and Shiprights duly paid, and the Ships provided of all things neceſſary for any Expedition.

The Lord *High Admiral* of *England*, doth, by virtue of his place, appoint in divers parts of the Kingdom, his ſeveral *Vice-Admirals*, with their Judges and Marſhals by Patent, under the Great Seal of the *High Court* of *Admiralty*. Theſe *Vice-Admirals* and *Judges* do exerciſe Juriſdiction, in *Maritime* affairs, within their ſeveral limits; and in caſe any perſon is aggrieved by any Sentence or Interlocutory Decree, that hath the force of a Definitive Sentence, he may appeal to the *High Court of Admiralty*.

The

The present Vice-Admirals of the several Coasts of England, *with their Judges, are these that follow in Alphabetical Order.*

Bristol City, Sir *Thomas Bridges*, Vice-Admiral.
Cheshire and *Lancashire*, the Earl of *Derby*, Vice-Admiral.
Sir *Timothy Baldwin* Kt. Doctor of Laws, Judge.

Cornwal, South parts, Sir *Jonathan Trelawn*, Vice-Admiral.
Cornwal, North parts, Sir *John Godolphin*, Vice-Admiral.
Mr. *Scawen*, Judge.

Cumberland, Earl of *Carlisle*, Vice-Admiral.
Durham, Earl of *Carlisle*, Vice-Admiral.
Devonshire, *John Vowel* Esq; Vice-Admiral.
Dr. *Masters*, Judge.

Dorsetshire, *Bullen Reyms* Esq; Vice-Admiral.
Essex, Sir *John Bramston*, Vice-Admiral.
Sir *Mundiford Bramston*, Judge.

Glocester, *Thomas Cheston* Esq; Vice-Admiral.
Kent, Earl of *Winchelsea*, Vice-Admiral.
Lincoln, Lord *Castleton*, Vice-Admiral.
Newcastle, Earl of *Carlisle*, Vice-Admiral.
Norfolk, Lord *Townsend*, Vice-Admiral.
Sir *Fustinian Lewin* Kt. Doctor of Laws, Judge.

Northumberland, Earl of *Carlisle*, Vice-Admiral.
Somersetshire, Sir *Thomas Bridges*, Vice-Admiral.

Sussex,

Suſſex, Sir *John Pelham*, Vice-Admiral.
Sir *Edward Lowe*, Judge.

Suffolk, Sir *Henry Felton*, Vice-Amiral.
Dr. *Clark*, Judge.

Southampton, and *Iſle of Wight*, Sir *Robert Holmes*, Vice-Admiral.
Dr. *Lloyd*, Judge.

Wales North parts, Col. *John Robinſon*, Vice-Admiral.
Mr. *Walter Manſel*, Judge.
Weſtmerland, Earl of *Carliſle*, Vice-Admiral.
York, Earl of *Mulgrave*, Vice-Admiral.

For handling of *Maritime* Affairs, the *Lord High Admiral* hath Courts of his own, whereof that at *London* is the Principal, or Supream, where all Proceſs and Proceedings runs in his Name, and not in the Kings, as it doth in all *Common-Law* Courts. In this Court, uſually called the *Court of Admiralty*, he hath a Lieutenant, called *Judge of the Admiralty*, who is commonly ſome Learned Doctor of the *Civil Law*, and is at preſent Doctor *Jenkins*, lately Knighted for his great Worth, and now called Sir *Lionel Jenkins*.

The Proceeding in this Court in all *Civil Matters*, is according to the *Civil Law*, becauſe the *Sea* is without the limits of the *Common-Law*, but under the *Admirals Juriſdiction*, therefore the *Civil Law* only (all *Common Law* ſecluded) is made uſe of, and by Libel they proceed to the Action, the Plaintiff giving caution to proſecute the Suit, and to pay what ſhall be judged againſt him, if he fail in the Suit: the Defendent on the contrary, ſecuring the Plaintiff,

Plaintiff, by sufficient Surety or Caution, as the Judge shall think meet, that he will appear in Judgement, and pay that which shall be adjudged against him, and that he will ratifie and allow all that his Proctor shall do in his name, whereby the Clients are well assured, to obtain that which by Law shall be adjudged to them, let the cause fall on which side soever.

In the *Admiralty* Court of *England*, use is made, not only of the *Civil Laws*, but the Laws of *Rhodes* and *Oleron*, whereof the former is an Island in the *Mediterranean Sea*, about twenty miles distant from the Continent of *Asia Minor*, and is now under the *Turk*, the antient Inhabitants whereof, by their mighty Trade, and Power at Sea, grew so expert in the Regulation of all *Maritime* Matters and Differences, and their Determinations therein were esteemed so just and equitable, that their Laws, in such affairs, have ever since been observed for *Oracles*. Those Laws were long ago Incorporated into the Volumes of the *Civil Law*: And the *Romans*, who gave Laws to other Nations, and excelled all Nations in making of good Laws, yet for their Sea-affairs, referred all Debates and Controversies to the Judgment of these *Rhodian* Laws.

Oleron is an Island antiently belonging to the Crown of *England*, seated in the Bay of *Aquitane*, not far from the Mouth of the *Garonne*, where our famous Warrior, King *Richard* the First, caused to be compiled such excellent Laws for Sea-Matters, that in the *Ocean-Sea* Westward, they had almost as much repute as the *Rhodian Laws* in the *Mediterranean*; and these Laws were called, *La Rool d'Oleron*.

King *Edward* the Third, (who first erected this Court of *Admiralty*, as some hold) made at

at *Quinborough*, 1375. very excellent Constitutions, concerning *Maritime* Affairs, and many Statutes and Ordinances have been made by other Princes and People, as at *Rome*, *Pisa*, *Genoua*, *Marseilles*, *Barcelona*, and *Messina*, yet that fragment of the *Rhodian Law*, still extant, with the Comments thereon, by the old *Jurisconsults* inserted in the *Pandects*, and the Constitutions made by the *Roman* Emperors, contained in the *Code*, and in the *Novelles*, still holds the Pre-eminence.

The Customs and former Decrees of the *English* Court of *Admiralty*, are there of force, for deciding of Controversies. Under this Court there is also a *Court of Equity*, for determining differences between Merchants.

In Criminal Affairs, which is commonly about Piracy, the Proceeding in this Court was by Accusation and Information, according to the *Civil Law*, by a Mans own Confession, or Eye-witnesses, found guilty, before he could be condemned: But that being found inconvenient, there were two Statutes made by *Henry* the Eighth, That Criminal Affairs should be try'd by Witnesses, and a Jury, and this by special Commission of the King, to the *Lord Admiral*; wherein some of the Judges of the Realm, are ever Commissioners, and the Tryal according to the Laws of *England* directed by those Statutes.

Between the *Common-Law* of *England*, and the *Admiralty*, there seems to be *Divisum Imperium*; for in the Sea, so far as the Low-water-Mark is observ'd, that is counted, *Infra Corpus Comitatus adjacentis*, and Causes thence arising, are determinable by the *Common-Law*, yet when the Sea is full, the Admiral hath Juris-

Jurisdiction there also, (so long as the Sea flows) over Matters done between the Low-water-Mark, and the Land, as appears in Sir *Henry Constables* Case, 5 *Report, Coke*, p. 107.

For Regulating and Ordering His Majesties Navies, Ships of War, and Forces by Sea, see those excellent Articles and Orders, in *Stat.* 13 *Car.* II. *Cap.* 9.

Of

Of the Navy-Office, *where the whole buſineſs concerning the Kings Veſſels of War is managed.*

FIrſt, There is the Treaſurer of the Navy, *Edward Seymour* Eſq; whoſe Office is to receive out of the Exchequer, by Warrant from the Lord Treaſurer of *England*, and to pay all charges of the Navy, by Warrant from the principal Officers of the Navy, for which he had formerly Salary 220 *l.* 13 *s.* 4 *d.* beſides 3 *d.* in the pound for all Money paid by him, but hath now an Honourable Allowance certain from His Majeſty in lieu thereof.

Next the Controller of the Navy, Sir *Tho. Allen*, whoſe Office is to attend and controll all payments of Wages, to know the Market-Rates of all Stores belonging to Shipping, to examine and *audit* Treaſurers, Victuallers, and Storekeepers Accounts, *&c.* his Salary is 500 *l.* yearly. This Office is executed at preſent by the Lord Vicount *Brounker*, the forementioned Sir *Tho. Allen*, and Sir *Jeremy Smith*, ſince dead, and Sir *John Earnly*.

Surveyor of the Navy, *Jo. Tippelly* Eſq; whoſe Office is generally to know the ſtate of all Stores, and ſee the wants ſupplyed; to find the Hulls, Maſts, and Yards, and eſtimate the value of Repairs, by Indenture, to charge all Boatſwains and Carpenters of His Majeſties Navy, with what Stores they receive, and at the end of each Voyage, to ſtate and *audit* their Accounts: his Salary is 490 *l.*

Clerks of the Acts, *Samuel Pepys* Eſq; whoſe Office is to Record all Orders, Contracts, Bills, War-

Warrants, and other busines transacted by the principal Officers and Commissioners of the Navy, &c.

Next the Commissioners of the Navy, viz. the forementioned Lord *Brounker*, Sir *Jeremy Smith*, dead, and Sir *Jo. Earnly*, *Edward Seymour*, Sir *Jo. Harman*, and Sir *John Worden*, whose Office is as above specified; and a Salary to each 500*l.* yearly.

Two other Commissioners, *Anth. Dean*, and *Tho. Middleton*, Esquires, whose particular work is to be at *Portsmouth* and *Chatham*; always in readiness, to give Orders for the better management of His Majesties Affairs in His Yards or Store-houses there; Salary to each is 350*l.* yearly.

Each of these Officers above named, have two Clerks, and some of them more, all paid by the Treasurer of the Navy: all hold their Places by Patent from the King, and most of them during pleasure.

The King hath, for His Navy Royal and Stores, four great Yards or Store-houses, *viz.* at *Chatham*, *Deptford*, *Woolwich*, and *Portsmouth*, where His Ships are Built, Repaired, and laid up after their Voyages. In which Yards are employed divers Officers, whereof there are six Principal, whose Office, Names, and Salaries follow.

Clerk

	Chat.	Dep.	Wool.	Portſ.
Clerk of the Check,	181	108	98	126
Store-keeper.	236	164	128	119
Maſter attendants two at Chatham.	200	100	100	108
Maſter Ship-Wright.	103	113		130
Clerk of the Control.	100	120	80	80
Clerk of the Survey.	140	102		84

Note, That the charges of the Clerks and Inſtruments are included in the aforementioned Salaries.

Beſides theſe four Yards, His Majeſty hath divers Rope-Yards, as at *Chatham*, *Woollwich*, and *Portſmouth*, where are made all his Cables and Cordage for his Navy.

Alſo in time of Sea-War, the King hath another Yard at *Harwick*, where there is out of War time continued an Officer, at the charge of 100 *l.* yearly.

All the forementioned Officers, and the whole Navy Office, are governed by the Lord

High Admiral of *England*, whose Lieutenant-Admiral is Prince *Rupert*, Salary 20 *s. per diem*, and 10 *s. per mensem* for each Servant, whereof he is allowed 16.

Lord Admirals Secretary is Sir *Jo. Worden* Baronet, his Salary from the King is 500 *l.* yearly.

All the other under Officers, as well those in the several Yards, as those belonging to any of His Majesties Ships, hold their places by Warrant from the Lord High Admiral *durante beneplacito*.

The ordinary yearly Charge of His Majesties Navy, in times of Peace, continuing in Harbor, is so well regulated, that it amounts to scarce 70000 *l.* besides all charges of building of Ships, *&c.* or setting forth any Fleets, which some years, even in peaceable times, amounts to 12 or 130000 *l.* more, as may easily be conjectured by the charges of Building and Rigging of Ships, and of one Months expences at Sea afore specified: so that the *English* Subject need not long wonder how their late large Contributions and Aids have been spent, but rather how this Kingdoms necessary Expences should be discharged with so much less than our Neighbour Nations can with all their frugality defray theirs, where the daily complaints are, that by Customs and Excises, by Tailles and Gabels, more Money is every year squeezed from the Subject, than was done in twenty years together in their Ancestors days.

OF

OF THE CITY OF LONDON.

LONDON, being the *Epitome* of *England*, the Seat of the British Empire, the Chamber of the King, and the chiefest *Emporium* or Town of Trade in the World, it will not be impertinent to give some account thereof.

To describe particularly all things in this City worthy to be known, would take up a whole Volume; therefore according to the intended brevity of this *Treatise*, here shall be inserted only τὰ μεγαλεῖα τῆς πόλεως *Magnalia Londini*, such things as Strangers and Foreigners commonly count remarkable.

Take then a summary account of the Name, Antiquity, Situation, Magnitude, Streets, Houses, Number of Inhabitants, Parish-Churches, Cathedral, Royal Exchange, River, Conduits, Aqueducts, Trade, Government, Publick Halls of Companies, of the Tower, Bridge, Custom-House, Publick Offices, Colledges, Schools, Hospitals, Work-houses, *&c.*

Name. LONDON, so called, as some conjecture, from *Llongdin* the British word, signifying in the Saxon Tongue *Shipton*, or Town of Ships, was

Antiquity. built, as some write, 1108 years before the Birth of our Saviour, that is now 2779 years ago, in the time of *Samuel* the Prophet, and about 350 years before the building of *Rome*.

...ation In the most excellent situation of *LONDON*, the profound wisdom of our Ancestors is very conspicuous and admirable. It is seated in a pleasant ever-green Valley, upon a gentle rising Bank, in an excellent Air, in a wholsome Soil mixt with Gravel and Sand, upon the famous Navigable River *Thames*, at a place where it is cast into a *Crescent*, that so each part of the City might enjoy the benefit of the River, and yet not be far distant one from the other, about sixty Miles from the Sea: not so near, that it might be in danger of Surprisal by the Fleets of Foreign Enemies, or be annoyed by the boysterous Winds, and unwholsome Vapours of the Sea; yet not so far, but that, by the help of the Tide, every twelve hours, Ships of great Burden may be brought into her very Bosom; nor yet so far, but that it may enjoy the milder, warmer Vapours of the *Eastern*, *Southern*, and *Western Seas*; yet so far up in the Country, as it might also easily partake even of all the Country Commodities: in an excellent Air, upon the North side of the River, (for the Villages seated on the South side are noted to be unhealthy, in regard of the Vapours drawn upon them by the Sun) burroughed by gentle Hills, from the North and South Winds: it lies in 51 Degree 30 Minutes Latitude.

The High-ways leading from all parts to this Noble City, are large, straight, smooth and fair; no Mountains nor Rocks, no Marishes nor Lakes, to hinder Carriages and Passengers: so

so that as Corn may easily be brought, and Cattle commodiously driven unto it by Land; so those heavy, though necessary Commodities, Hay and Fuel, are more cheaply conveyed by Water. In a word, all the Blessings of Land and Sea near about, and by the benefit of Shipping, all the blessing of the Terrestrial Globe may be said to be here enjoyed, above any City of the World.

Magnitude.

The City of *LONDON*, with its Suburbs and places adjacent, is of a vast extention: from *Lime-house*, measured to the end of *Tothil* or *Tuttle-street*, from East to West, is above 7500 Geometrical Paces, that is, above seven English Miles and a half; and from the farther end of *Blackmanstreet* in *Southwark*, to the end of St. *Leonard Shoreditch*, is 2500 Paces, or two Miles and an half.

Streets.

In this great City, the Streets, Lanes, and Alleys, as they are called, are in number above 500, and yet, some of them above half a measured Mile in length. Dwelling-Houses, before the late dreadful Fire, were computed only within the Walls, above Fifteen thousand, and that was accounted but a fifth part of the whole City, as may be judged by the Weekly Bills of Mortality.

Houses.

The Buildings, especially of late years, are generally very fair and stately, but within the City, the spacious Houses of Noblemen, rich Merchants, the Halls of Companies, the fair Taverns, are hidden to Strangers, by reason that they are generally built backward, that so the whole room toward the Street might be reserved for Tradesmens Shops. If they had

been all built towards the ſtreet, as in other countries, no Foreign City would, even in this particular, much ſurpaſs *London*: Yet, if a Stranger ſhall view *Lincolns-Inn-Fields*, *Leiceſter-Fields*, *St. Gyles-Fields*, *Southampton-Buildings*, *Covent-Garden*, *St. James's Fields*, *Hatton-Garden*, *Cheapſide*, *Lumbard-ſtreet*, *Cannon-ſtreet*, *Fleet ſtreet*, the fair new-built *Bedlam* in *Moor-fields*, and indeed, moſt of the other laſt-built Streets within the City, he muſt confeſs, that for fair *Piazza*'s, or open places, for ſtately uniform Buildings, for ſpacious ſtreight ſtreets, there is ſcarce the parallel in *Europe*.

Number of Inhabitants.

That the Reader may the better gueſs at the number of Inhabitants, or humane Souls within this great City, he muſt know, that in one year there were computed to be eaten in *London*, when it was leſs by one fourth part, 675 00 Beefs, ten times as many Sheep, beſides abundance of Calves, Lamb, Swine, all ſorts of Poultry, Fowl, Fiſh, Roots, Milk, *&c.* Alſo that *communibus annis* to ſupply *London* with *Newcaſtle*-Coal, there is brought into the River of *Thames* Two hundred and ſeventy thouſand Chaldron, and every Chaldron is Thirty five Buſhels.

Again, the number of Inhabitants may be gueſſed at by the Burials and Births in *London*, which in ordinary years, when there is no *Peſtilence*, amount of late to Twenty thouſand in a year, three times more than in *Amſterdam*, and but one Twentieth part leſs than in *Paris*, as may be ſeen by the Bills of theſe three Cities.

As alſo by the quantity of Beer drank in *London* in a year, which to all Foreigners will be incredible; for in the year 1667, when the greateſt part of the Buildings within the Walls

and ſome without lay in Aſhes, and very many of the Inhabitants forced to retire into the Country for habitation, according to exact computation, there were brewed within that year in *London*, Four hundred fifty two thouſand five hundred ſixty three Barrels of Strong Beer, ſold at 12 *s.* 6 *d.* the Barrel, and Five hundred and eighty thouſand and four hundred twenty one Barrels of Ale, ſold at 16 *s.* the Barrel, and Four hundred eighty nine thouſand ſeven hundred ninety ſeven Barrels of Table Beer, or Small Beer, ſold at 6 *s.* 6 *d.* the Barrel. The Beer Strong and Small is 36 Gallons to the Barrel, and the Ale 32 Gallons to the Barrel; and now ſince the Peſtilence and the Fire, that this City is again fully peopled, there is much more Liquor brewed.

It is true, that ſome hereof is tranſported beyond the Sea, but that is ſcarce conſiderable.

Beſides all this Beer and Ale, there is conſumed in *London* a vaſt quantity of French and Spaniſh Wines, much Rheniſh-Wine, Sider, Mum, Coffee, Chocolate, Brandy, and other Drinks.

The Exciſe only of Beer and Ale for the City of *London*, (though it be a very moderate Impoſition) is farmed or rented of the King at above One hundred and twenty thouſand Pounds a year, and about one fourth part of all that Exciſe throughout all *England*.

Pariſh Churches, beſides Chappels, there were in all One hundred and thirty, that is double the number of Churches Parochial to be found in any City of *Chriſtendom*, the Mother Church whereof is dedicated to the memory of St. *Paul*, (the only Cathedral of that Name in *Europe*) and founded by *Segbert* a *Churches.*

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Saxon King about the year 610, in a place where had ſtood a Temple dedicated to *Diana*, and afterward enlarged by *Erdenwald*, the Fourth Saxon Biſhop thereof; and that old Fabrick being almoſt deſtroyed by Fire, *Mauritius*, another Biſhop of *London*, in One thouſand eighty three, began and finiſhed a great part of the preſent magnificent Pile, in the ſpace of twenty years, but the Quire and Tower were not finiſhed till 1221, and then it was dedicated in a moſt ſolemn manner (as was the Temple of *Solomon*) the King, the Biſhops, and a vaſt number from all parts of the Nation aſſiſting thereat.

It is ſeated on the higheſt part of all the City, and was more conſpicuous perhaps than any Cathedral Church in the World; it was a Structure for length, heighth, and antiquity, ſurpaſſing all other Churches; the length of it was 690 Foot, (therein excelling by twenty Foot St. *Peters* in *Rome*, which, for beauty, proportion, and divers other things, excels all other Temples) it was in heighth 102 Foot, and in breadth 130, and ſtood upon ſo much ground as contained above three Acres and a half. The Church was built as other Cathedrals, in a perfect Croſs, and in the midſt of the Croſs, upon mighty high Arches, was a Tower of Stone 260 foot high, and on that a Spire of Timber, covered with Lead, in height 260 foot more, in all from the ground 520 foot, above which was a Bole of Copper gilt, of 9 foot in compaſs, whereon ſtood the Croſs, 15 foot and a half high, and almoſt ſix foot acroſs, made of Oak, covered with Lead, and another Cover of Copper over the Lead, above all ſtood the Eagle, or Cock of Copper gilt,

4 foot

4 foot long, and the breadth over the Wings 3 foot and an half.

In the year 1561, a part of this magnificent Pile was much wasted, and the rest endangered, by a Fire begun in that stately Timber-Spire, by the negligence of a Plummer, who left his Pan of Fire there, whilst he went to Dinner, as he confest of latter years on his death-bed: But by the great Bounty and Piety of Queen *Elizabeth*, of the Citizens of *London*, and of all the Clergy of the Province of *Canterbury*, it was again repaired in the space of five years. After which, the Stone-work decaying apace, by reason of the corroding quality of the abundance of Sea-coal smoak, the Learned and pious Martyr, Doctor *Laud*, coming to be Bishop of *London*, and after of *Canterbury*, was so zealous and vigorous for upholding this most antient Church, stately Monument of *England*, and Glory of the City of *London*, that by the Kings favour, and liberal Contribution of Godly People, (maugre all opposition of the *Puritans*) the Work was so eagerly pursued, that before the year 1640, the whole Body was finished with *Portland* Stone, excellent against all Smoak and Weather, and the Tower scaffolded up to the top, with purpose to take it all down, and to rebuild it more fair, and of a greater height; with a stately Pinnacle at each corner, because the Arches were not thought strong enough to support another Steeple; and to place in that Tower, the biggest, and most tuneable Bells in the World; for performance whereof, and for adorning the Church, there was in the Chamber of *London*, above one hundred and seventy thousand Pounds, all taken out soon after, and employed in an Unnatural War, by a stiff-necked

People, against the best of Kings, in which single act, a great part of the Citizens of *London*, and of the *Long Parliament*, became deeply guilty of a horrid Rebellion, and detestable Sacrilege.

After the Murther, or rather Martyrdom, of the forementioned Archbishop, the Scaffolds were taken away and sold, with some of the Lead which covered this famous Structure, and this House of God made a Stable for Horses by the disloyal Army, and almost all suffered to decay, till the Restauration of the King; who having a Pious intent, to set upon the repair thereof again, it was all ruined by the late dreadful Conflagration in 1666. Which yet hath not so discouraged our Gracious Sovereign, but that in the year 1673, having already with vast charges, pulled down the huge burnt Walls, removed the Rubbish, and cleared the Foundations; His Majesty, like another *Solomon*, intends to lay a new Foundation of such a Fabrick, as for Magnificence, Splendor, Solidity, Figure, and curious Architecture, the World, perhaps, never saw the like; the Model whereof, hath been designed by that Prince of Architects, Sir *Christopher Wren*, and approved of by the King: so that they who have seen the old Temple, shall have no occasion (as the people in *Ezra*, *Chap.* 3. 12.) to weep with a loud voice, but rather to shout for joy, when they shall see, by the Foundation of the New, that it is likely to surpass the Old, as much as the present King doth surpass in Dominions, in Power and Revenue, that King, in whose Reign the Old Church was erected: for the speedy promoting whereof, to the Glory of God, to the Memory of the Prince of Apostles St *Paul*, to the great Renown of King *Charles* the

the Second, and to the Honour of this City and Nation, both King and Parliament, City and Country, Clergy and Laity, High and Low, seem to stand engaged to lend their utmost Aid and Assistance; amongst other things, considering, that probably, it may be a lasting Monument, to evidence to all posterity, that in the midst of a crooked and perverse Generation, in the midst of many thousands, who had openly forsaken the Community of the Church of *England*, there wanted not a *David* to raise Money, and provide Materials, nor a *Solomon*, to begin and finish such a mighty Work of Piety, nor a *Bezaleel*, and an *Aholiab*, curious Work-men, nor a People willing-hearted, and liberal, in bringing in their Plate and Jewels in such abundance, till their liberality (as theirs *Exod. Chap.* 35. 36.) was thought fit to be restrained.

Of the fore-mentioned Fire, that was able to destroy such a vast solid Structure, as the Cathedral of St. *Paul*, a brief account may here be acceptable, especially to Foreigners, who have had imperfect Relations thereof.

THE

THE City of *LONDON*, within the Walls, was seated upon near Four hundred and sixty Acres of Ground, whereon was built about Fifteen thousand Houses, besides Churches, Chappels, Halls, Colledges, Schools, and other publick Buildings, whereof, about four parts of five, were utterly devoured in the late dismal Conflagration, and about one part of five of the whole City and Suburbs, counting therein *Westminster* and *Southwark*. There were then destroyed, Eighty seven Parochial Churches, six Consecrated Chappels, most of the Principal Publick Edifices; as the forenamed Cathedral of St. *Paul*, the great *Guildhall*, wherein are held nine several Courts, belonging to the City; the *Royal Exchange*, the *Custom-House*, most Halls of Companies, which were so many Basilikes, or Palaces, *&c.* whereof the whole damage is almost incredible.

In that one Commodity of Books only, wherewith *London* abounded, was lost, as Judicious Stationers have computed, One hundred and fifty thousand Pounds; for the loss fell most upon that, and three or four other cumbersome Commodities, not easie on a sudden to be removed, *viz.* Wines, Tobacco, Sugar, and Plums, wherewith this City was furnished beyond any City in the World: insomuch, that one Person, Alderman *Jeffreys*, lost of Tobacco, to the value of Twenty thousand Pounds. Yet, in this vast Incendy, not above six or eight Persons were burnt. Of this dreadful Fire, there were many concurrent occasions.

First

First, Either the Drunkenneſs, or Supine Negligence of the Baker and his Servants, in whoſe Houſe it began: Or elſe (as many believe) a Helliſh Combination of ſome Roman Catholicks to begin and promote that Fire.

Next, The dead time of the Night, wherein it began, *viz.* between One and Two of the Clock after Midnight, when ſome were wearied with working, others filled with Drink, all in a dead ſleep.

Thirdly, The dead time of the week, being *Saturday*-Night, when Traders were retired to their Country-Houſes, and none but Maid-Servants, or young Apprentices, left to look to the City-Houſes.

Fourthly, The dead time of the Year, being then the long Vacation, on the ſecond of *September*, when Tradeſmen were generally abroad in the Country, ſome in the remoteſt parts of *England*, to fetch in their Debts.

Fifthly, The cloſeneſs of the Buildings in that place, facilitating the progreſs of the Fire; and hindring the uſual remedy, which was by Engines, to ſhoot Water.

Sixthly, The matter of the Buildings thereabouts, which was generally Wooden, and of old Timber.

Seventhly, The long continued Drought of the preceding Summer, even to that day, which had ſo dried the Timber, that it was never more apt to take fire.

Eighthly,

Eighthly, The matter of Wares in those parts, where were the greatest Magazines and Store-houses of the City, of Oyls, Pitch, Tar, Rozin, Wax, Butter, Brimstone, Hemp, Cordage, Cheese, Wine, Brandy, Sugars, &c.

Ninthly, An Easterly Wind, the driest of all other, that had continued long before, and then did blow very strongly.

Tenthly, The unexpected failing of the Water, the *Thames* Water-Tower, near to the place where the Fire began, then out of order, and burnt down immediately, after the beginning of the Fire, so that most Water-Pipes were soon dry.

Lastly, An unusual negligence at first, and a confidence of easily quenching the Fire, on a suddain, changed into a general Consternation and Despondency, all People chusing rather by flight to save their Goods, than by a vigorous opposition to save their Houses and the City.

These Causes thus strangely concurring, (to say nothing of God's just indignation, for the notorious impenitency of the Citizens, for their great abominations in abetting, and instigating the shedding of the precious innocent Blood, both of God's Anointed and of their other chief Governours, both in Church and State, for their still going on in their old hainous sins of *Despising Dominions, and speaking evil of Dignities*, till there be no remedy) those forementioned Causes, so wonderfully concurring by a general prodigious Conflagration, did make greater spoil in the space of three days, *viz.* from

from *Sunday* Morning to *Wednesday* Morning, than three or four Armies, unresisted, could easily have done in twice the time: for (to give the Reader some little prospect of the huge damages done by this Fire) it hath been computed by an ingenious Person, that there were burnt in all, within the Walls of this City, Twelve thousand Houses, and without the Walls, One thousand Houses; all which valued, one with another, at no more than 25 *l.* yearly Rent, which at the low rate of twelve years purchase, will amount in the whole to Three Millions and nine hundred thousand Pounds *Sterling*. The Eighty seven Parish-Churches, the most spacious Cathedral Church of St. *Paul*, Six Consecrated Chappels, the *Royal Burse*, or *Exchange*, the Great *Guild-Hall*, the *Custom-House*, the many magnificent Halls of Companies, the several principal City-Gates, with other publick Edifices, may well be valued at Two Millions.

The Wares, Houshold-stuff, Moneys, and other moveable Goods, lost and spoiled by the Fire, may probably amount to Two Millions of Pounds, some say, much more.

The Money spent in a general removing of Wares and Goods, during the Fire, and bringing them back afterward, in the hire of Boats, Carts, and Porters, may be well reckoned at the least at Two hundred thousand Pounds; the total whereof, is Nine Millions, and Nine hundred thousand Pounds; which reduced into *French* Money, will amount unto One hundred twenty eight Millions, and seven hundred thousand Livres *Tournois*. And yet notwithstanding all these huge losses by Fire; notwithstanding that most devouring Pestilence in the year immediately foregoing, and the then very chargeable

able War against three Potent Neighbours, the Citizens recovering, after a few Months, their Native Courage, have since so chearfully and unanimously set themselves to rebuild the City, that (not to mention whole Streets, built, and now building by others in the Suburbs) within the space of four years, they erected in the same Streets, Ten thousand Houses, and laid out for the same, Three Millions of Pounds *Sterling*, counting but 300 *l.* a House, one with another; besides several large Hospitals, divers very stately Halls, Nineteen fair solid Stone-Churches, that did cost above One hundred thousand Pounds, were all at the same time erecting, and soon after finished: which is here the rather mentioned, to stop the mouths of our *Romish* Adversaries, who oft alledge, that since our Reformation, scarce one solid Structure hath been Erected for God's Worship, by the *English Protestants*; and that although they have done divers considerable Works of Charity, in founding of Hospitals and Alms-Houses, yet they have been very deficient in Works of pure Piety, for advancing the Worship, the Praise, and the Glory of our Creator which ought to be regarded in the first place. Moreover, as if the late Fire had only purged the City, the Buildings are become infinitely more beautiful, more commodious, and more solid, (the three main Virtues of all Edifices) than before; nay, as if the Citizens had not been any way impoverished, but rather inricht by that huge Conflagration, they may be said to be even wanton in their expences, upon the stately *Italian Facciata*'s, or Fronts of their new Houses, Churches and Halls, (many of *Portland* Stone, as durable, almost, as Marble) upon their richly adorned Shops, Chambers, Balconies, Signs, Portals, &c.

&c. Their Publick Halls are ſo richly adorned with curious Architecture, Carved Work, in Stone and Wood, with Pictures and Wainſcot, not only of Firr and Oak, but ſome with the ſweet ſmelling Cedar. Their Churches beautified with excellent various Towers and Fronts of true *Roman* Architecture. They have made their Streets much more large and ſtrait, paved each ſide with ſmooth hewn Stone, and guarded the ſame with many maſſy Poſts, for the benefit of Foot-paſſengers; and whereas before they dwelt in low, dark, Wooden Cottages, they now live in lofty, lightſome, uniform, Brick-Buildings: ſo that although our Gracious King cannot ſay of this his Capital City, as one of the Emperors ſaid of *Rome*, *Lateritiam inveni, Marmoream reliqui*; yet he may ſay of it, what is almoſt equivalent, *Ligneam inveni, Lateritiam reliqui*; and of a Principal Structure of this City, the *Royal Exchange*, His Majeſty may ſay, *Lateritiam inveni, Lapideam reliqui*; whereof take here this following brief Account.

THE

THE former *Burse* began to be erected in the year 1566. just One hundred years before it was burnt: it was built at the cost and charges of a Noble Merchant, Sir *Thomas Gresham*, and in a solemn manner by a Herald, and sound of Trumpet, in the presence, and by the special command of Queen *Elizabeth*, Proclaimed, and named, *THE ROYAL EXCHANGE*: it was built most of Brick, and yet was the most splendid *Burse* (all things considered) that was then in *Europe*, (before the building whereof the *Burse* for Merchants was kept in *Lumbard-street.*)

Now it is built within and without of the forementioned excellent Stone, with such curious and admirable Architecture, especially for a Front, a Turret, and for Arch-work, that it surpasseth all other Burses, *Quantum lenta solent inter Viburna Cupressi.*

It is built Quadrangular, with a large Court, wherein the Merchants may assemble, and the greatest part, in case of Rain, or hot Sun-shine, may be sheltered in Side-Galleries, or Portico's. The whole Fabrick cost above 50000 *l.* whereof one half is disbursed by the Chamber of *London*, or Corporation of the City, and the other half by the Company of Mercers: and to reimburse themselves, there will be Let to him 190 Shops above stairs, at 20 *l.* yearly Rent each, and 30 *l.* Fine, besides the several Shops below, on the *East* and *West* sides, and the huge Vaulted Cellars under ground; so that it will be the richest piece of Ground, perhaps, in the whole World; for, according to exact Dimensions, the Ground whereon this goodly Fabrick

is erected, is but 171 Foot, from *North* to *South*, and 203 Foot from *East* to *West*, (for it is *Quadratum oblongum*) ſo that it is but very little more than three quarters of an Acre of Ground, and will produce above 4000 *l.* yearly Rent.

The River whereon is ſeated this great City, for its breadth, depth, gentle, ſtrait, even Courſe, extraordinary wholſome Water and Tides, is more commodious for Navigation, than perhaps any other River in the World. The Sea flows gently up this River, fourſcore miles, that is, almoſt to *Kingſtone*, 12 miles above *London* by Land, and 20 by Water, bringing the greater Veſſels to *London*, and the ſmaller beyond; then againſt the Stream, Boats are drawn to *Oxford*, and higher many miles.

It is high Water at this City, as oft as the Moon comes to the *North-East*, and *South-West* Points of Heaven, the one in our Hemiſphere, and the other in the other Hemiſphere. The higheſt Tides are upon a Land-flood, the Wind *North-West* at the Æquinoctial, and the Moon at Full: when theſe four cauſes concur, (which is very rare) then the *Thames* ſwells in ſome places over its Banks, and *Weſtminſter* is a little endamaged in their Cellars, not in their Chambers and Upper Rooms, as the City of *Rome* ſometimes is, by the overflowing of the *Tiber*, and *Paris* by the *Seyne*.

This River opening *Eaſtward*, towards *Germany* and *France*, is much more advantageous for Traffick than any other River of *England*. To ſay nothing of the variety of excellent Fiſh within this River, above all, of the incomparable Salmon, the fruitful fat Soil, the pleaſant rich Meadows, and innumerable ſtately Palaces on both ſides thereof: in a word, the

Thames

Thames seems to be the very Radical moisture of this City, and, in some sense, the natural heat too; for almost all the Fuel for Firing, is brought up this River from *Newcastle*, *Scotland*, *Kent*, *Essex*, &c.

From this River, the City, by Water-Engines, is in many places supplied with excellent wholsom Water; also, from almost twenty Conduits of pure Spring-Water, so commodiously placed, that they serve all the chiefest parts of this City; and moreover, by a *New River*, brought at a vast charge, and exquisite skill (by Sir *Hugh Middleton*, who deserves his Statue in Brass) from *Ammell* and *Chadwel*, two Springs near *Ware* in *Hertfordshire*, from whence in a turning and winding course, it runs threescore miles before it reaches this City: in some places the Channel is necessarily thirty foot deep, in other places it is carried over Valleys, more than twenty foot high above ground, in open Troughs. Over this *New River* are made Eight hundred Bridges, some of Stone, some of Brick, and some of Wood: Six hundred Men have been at once employed in this great Work. It was begun in 1608. and finished in five years. It serves the highest parts of *London* in their lower Rooms, and the lower parts in their highest Rooms. Moreover, this City is so situated, that in all parts (though on the highest ground) it is abundantly served with Pump-Water, and those Pumps in many places, not Six Foot deep in the ground.

Trade. The vast Traffick and Commerce, whereby this City doth flourish, may be guessed at, chiefly by the Customs which are paid for all Merchandise, Imported or Exported, which are but very moderate Impositions, in comparison of the

the Impoſts of moſt other Countries of *Europe*, and yet the Cuſtoms of the Port of *London* only, (without counting the Cuſtoms of other Cities) did lately amount to above Three hundred thouſand pounds a year, and are now riſen to a much greater Sum, by the infinite number of Ships, which by their Maſts, reſemble a Foreſt, as they lie along this Stream, beſides many that are ſent forth every year, to carry and fetch Commodities, to, and from all parts of the known World, whereby it comes to paſs, that no ſmall number of Merchants of *London*, for Wealth, for ſtately Houſes within the City for Winter, and without for Summer, for rich Furniture, plentiful Tables, honourable Living, for great Eſtates in Money and Land, &c. excel ſome Princes, in divers of our Neighbour Nations. Moreover, one may conjecture at the huge Commerce, by the infinite number of great well-furniſhed Shops; which a *Spaniard* once obſerving, together with the great number of Law-Suits in Term-time, made this Report of *London* to his Country-men, That it was a great City, but made up of nothing but *Tiendas y Contiendas*, Shops and Suits: whereas he might rather have ſaid more truly, in a few more words, *viz.* That *London* is a huge Magazine of Men, Money, Ships, Horſes, and Ammunition, of all ſorts of Commodities, neceſſary or expedient for the uſe or pleaſure of Mankind: That *London* is the mighty Rendezvous of Nobility, Gentry, Courtiers, Divines, Lawyers, Phyſitians, Merchants, Sea-men, and all kind of excellent Artificers, of the moſt refined Wits, and moſt excellent Beauties: for it is obſerved, that in moſt Families of *England*, if there be any Son or Daughter that exceels the reſt in Beauty or Wit, or perhaps Courage

rage or industry, or any other rare quality, *London* is their *North-Star*, and they are never at rest till they point directly thither.

The Government of this City, considering the Greatness and Populousness thereof, is very admirable, and might take up a Volume in the description thereof.

The Ecclesiastical Government is by a Bishop, was in the time of the *Britains* by an Archbishop, but when it became subject to the *Saxons*, the Archiepiscopal See was placed at *Canterbury*, not because that was the more worthy City, but for the sake of St. *Augustine*, who first preached the Gospel there to the Heathen *Saxons*, and was there buried. Since which time it hath been under a Bishop, above ten Centuries and an half, in a continual Succession: In which space, there are reckoned 92 Bishops of *London*, to the present worthy Bishop thereof, the Learned Pious Divine, Doctor *Henry Compton*, Consecrated Bishop of *Oxford* 1674. and Translated to *London* 1675. To this Cathedral also belongs a Dean, a Chapter, a Treasurer, and Thirty Prebendaries, all Persons of worth.

For the Ecclesiastical Government of the several Parishes, there are placed many excellent Divines, that have the Cure of Souls, a Rector or Vicar for every Parish, and these have for a long time had the most excellent way of Sermonizing in *Christendom*, insomuch, as divers Divines of Foreign Reformed Churches, have come hither on purpose to learn their manner of haranguing in the Pulpit.

For maintaining these Divines, with their Families, there is in every Parish a Parsonage, or Vicarage-House, and in most, a competent Allowance in Tythes. Antiently the Parsons dwelt in

in *London*, besides the Tythes of the Tradesmens Gains, and Mortuaries, Obits, &c. was 3 *s.* 4 *d.* in the Pound, of the yearly Rent of all Houses and Shops; and this was paid as Offerings on *Sundays* and Holidays, only a Half-penny for each Pound, whereby the Parishioners did hardly feel it, although the *Sundays* and Holydays were so many, that in a whole year it amounted to 3 *s.* 5 *d.* in the Pound. Afterwards many Holydays being taken away, and the Clergy means thereby abated, it was ordained 25 *H.* 8. that 2 *s.* 9 *d.* in the Pound of all Rents of Houses and Shops, should be paid yearly to the Parson; whereunto the *Londoners* did not only consent, (as they had good reason, it being much less in the Pound than before) but bound themselves by an Act of Common Council, to perform the same: and the said Ordinance was confirmed in Parliament 27 *H.* 8. and again, 37 *H.* 8. with a power given to the Lord Mayor, to commit to prison any Citizen that should refuse to pay his Tythes and Dues, according to that proportion. But since the Reformation, many Men, willing to think Tythes a Rag of Popery, or else making no Conscience of robbing God, have devised many base and fraudulent ways, by double Leases, by great Fines, and small Rents, and several other ways to cheat the Law, and rob their God, *Mal.* 3. 8. complaint whereof being made to King *James*, 1618. it was declared in his Court of *Exchequer*, by the Barons there, that the Inhabitants of *London*, and of the Liberties thereof, ought still (according to the aforementioned Acts) to pay 2 *s.* 4 *d.* in the Pound, according to the true yearly value of the Rent of their Houses and Shops, from time to time: But the Citizens (who think 600 *l. per annum* not enough for an Alderman,

or

or for a Lawyer, and yet 200 l. too much for a Pastor of a Parish) opposing the same, the business lies yet unestablished, to the great dishonour of the Reformed Religion.

The Civil Government is not (as it is at *Paris*, *Rome*, *Madrid*, *Vienna*, and other Capital Cities) by a chief Magistrate, some Nobleman set over the City by the King, as Supreme Governor; or as it was here in the time of the *Romans*, when the chief Magistrate was called (as it is still in *Rome*) the *Prefect* of *London*, or, as it was in the time of the *Saxons*, when he was called the *Portgreeve*, that is, *Custos*, or *Guardian*, and sometimes *Provost* of *London*: but after the coming in of the *Normans*, the Chief Magistrate was called *Bailivus*, from the French word *Bailler*, *tradere*, *committere*, that is *Commissarius*, or one that hath Commission to govern others, and there were sometimes two Bayliffs of *London*, till King *Richard* the First, *Anno* 1189. changed the name of *Bayliff* into *Mayor*, which also being derived from the *French*, hath continued ever since, a Citizen chosen by the Citizens annually, unless sometimes, for the disloyalty of the Citizens, their Priviledges and Franchises have been taken from them, and a Guardian set over them, as was done by *Hen.* III. and *Edw.* I.

Of latter times, the Mayor of *London*, though always a Citizen and Tradesman, hath been of such high repute and esteem, that in all Writing and Speaking to him, the Title of Lord is prefixt, which is given to none others, but either to Noblemen, to Bishops, Judges, and of latter times to the Mayor of *York*, or to some of the highest Officers of the Realm. He is also for his great Dignity, usually Knighted by the King, before the year of his Mayoralty be expired.

expired; unleſs he had received that Honour before, whilſt he was Alderman, as of late hath been uſual.

His Table is, and alſo the Table of each Sheriff, ſuch, that it is not only open all the year to all comers, ſtrangers and others, that are of any quality, but ſo well furniſhed, that it is always fit to receive the greateſt Subject of *England*, or of other Potentate; nay, it is recorded, that a Lord Mayor of *London* hath feaſted four Kings at once at his Table; and the preſent King and Queen have been by ſome of the late Lord Mayors, Treated at their Table.

Alſo for the Grandeur of the Lord Mayor, there is allowed above 1000 *l.* a year for his Sword-bearers Table, in the Houſe of the Lord Mayor.

His Domeſtick Attendance, is very Honourable; he hath four Officers that wait on him, who are reputed Eſquires by their places, that is, the Sword-bearer, the Common Hunt, who keepeth a gallant Kennel of Hounds for the Lord Mayors Recreation abroad; the Common Cryer, and the Water-Bayliff. There is alſo the Coroner, three Sergeants Carvers, three Sergeants of the Chamber, a Sergeant of the Channel, four Yeomen of the Water-ſide, one Under Water-Bayliff, two Yeomen of the Chamber, three Meal-Weighers, two Yeomen of the Wood-Wharfs, moſt of which have their Servants allowed them, and have Liveries for themſelves.

His State and Magnificence is remarkable, when he appears abroad, which is uſually on horſeback, with rich Capariſon, himſelf always in long Robes, ſometimes of fine Scarlet Cloth richly Furred, ſometimes Purple, ſometimes

Puke, and over his Robes a Hood of black Velvet, which some say is a Badge of a Baron of the Realm, with a great Chain of Gold about his Neck, or Collar of SS's, with a great rich Jewel pendant thereon, with many Officers walking before, and on all sides of him, *&c.* but more especially on the 29 of *October*, when he goes to *Westminster* in his Barge, accompanied with all the Aldermen, all his Officers, all the several Companies or Corporations, in their several stately Barges, with their Arms, Colours, and Streamers; and having there in the *Exchequer-Chamber*, taken his solemn Oath to be true to the King, returns in like manner to *Guild-Hall*, that is, the Great Common Hall of *Guilds*, or Incorporated Confraternities, where is prepared for him and his Brethren, a most sumptuous Dinner, to which many of the great Lords and Ladies, and all the Judges of the Land are invited, and the last year the King and Queens Majesty, the Duke of *York*, and Prince *Rupert*, were pleased to honour that Feast with their Presence.

This great Magistrate, upon the death of the King, is said to be the Prime Person of *England*: And therefore when King *James* was invited to come and take the Crown of *England*, *Robert Lee*, then Lord Mayor of *London*, subscribed in the first place, before all the Great Officers of the Crown, and all the Nobility.

He is usually chosen on *Michaelmas*-day, by the Livery-Men, or Members of the several Companies within the said City, out of the Twenty Six Aldermen, all Persons of great Wealth and Wisdom, in which Election the Senior Alderman, that hath not been Mayor, hath usually the Precedence; yet in this particular, the said Electors are at their liberty.

The

The Lord Mayor on the Day of the Kings Coronation, claims to be Chief Butler, and bears the Kings Cup amongst the highest Nobles of the Kingdom, which serve on that day in other Offices.

His Authority reaches, not only all over this great City, and a part of the Suburbs, but also on the famous River of *Thames*, Eastward, as far as *Tendale*, or *Tenleet*, and the mouth of the River *Medway*, and Westward, as far as *Colony Ditch*, above *Staines-Bridge*. He hath power to punish and correct all that shall annoy the Stream, Banks, or Fish; and for that end he yearly keeps several Courts in the Counties adjacent to the *Thames*, for Conservation of the River, and punishment of Offenders: Only, the Strength and Safety of the River, against an Invasion, and securing Merchandizing, and Navigation, by Block-houses, Forts, or Castles, is the care of the King.

The two Sheriffs of this City, are also Sheriffs of the County of *Middlesex*, and are annually chosen by the Citizens, from among themselves, in the *Guild-Hall*, upon *Midsummer*-day, a high Priviledge, among many other, anciently granted to this City, by several Kings and Queens of this Kingdom, but they are not sworn till *Michaelmas-Eve*, and then are also presented at the *Exchequer*, to be allowed by the Barons, and sworn; after which, they enter upon their Office. If the persons so chosen refuse to hold, they incur a penalty, unless they will take a solemn Oath, that they are not worth Ten thousand Pounds.

The Twenty Six Aldermen, do preside over the Twenty Six Wards of the City. When any of these die, the Lord Mayor and Aldermen chuse another, out of the most substantial Men of the

City; if any so chosen, refuse to hold, he is usually Fined 500 *l.*

All the Aldermen that have been Lord Mayors, and the three eldest Aldermen that have not yet arrived to that Honourable Estate, are, by their Charter, Justices of the Peace of this City.

To the Lord Mayor and City of *London* belong divers Courts of Judicature of high importance. The highest, and most antient Court, is that called the *Hustings*, (i. e.) *Domus Causarum*, which doth preserve the Laws, Rights, Franchises, and Customs of the City. There is a Court of *Requests* or *Conscience*. The Court of the Lord Mayor and Aldermen, where also the Recorder and Sheriffs (who are usually Aldermen, or else constantly chosen upon the next Vacancy) sit, Two Courts of the Sheriffs, one for each Counter. The Court of the City Orphans, whereof the Lord Mayor and Aldermen have the Custody. The Court of Common Council, consisting (as the Parliament of *England*) of two Houses, one for the Lord Mayor and Aldermen, and the other for the Commoners; in which Court are made all By-Laws, which bind all the Citizens of *London*; for every man, either by himself, or by his Representative, gives his Assent thereunto, wherein consists the great happiness of the *English* Subject, above all the Subjects of any other Prince in the World, that neither in Laws, nor By-Laws, neither in Taxes or Imposts, any man is obliged, but by his own consent. There is another Court of the *Chamberlain* of the City, to whom belongs the Receipts of the Rents, and Revenues of the City, and to his Court the businesses of Apprentices, over whom he hath a great authority. To the Lord Mayor also belong the

Courts

Courts of Coroner, and of Escheator, and another Court for the Conservation of the River of *Thames*. Lastly, the Court of Goal-delivery, held usually eight times a year, at the *Old Baily*, both for the *City* and *Middlesex*, for the Trial of Criminals, whereof the Lord Mayor is the chief Judge; and hath the power of reprieving condemned persons.

There are other Courts called *Wardmote*, or the meeting of Wards, whereof there are 26 in the whole City: in which Court, inquiry is made into all things that can conduce to the regulating and well-governing of the City. Also the Court of *Hallmotte*, or Assemby of every *Guild* or *Fraternity*, for regulating what belongs to each Company in particular.

The Traders of *London* are divided into Companies, or Corporations, and are so many Bodies Politique: Of these there are twelve, called the Chief Companies, and he that is chosen Lord Mayor, must be free of one of these Companies, which are, 1 *Mercers*, 2 *Grocers*, 3 *Drapers*, 4 *Fishmongers*, 5 *Goldsmiths*, 6 *Skinners*, 7 *Merchant-Taylors*, 8 *Haberdashers*, 9 *Salters*, 10 *Ironmongers*, 11 *Vintners*, 12 *Clothworkers*; and if it happen that the Lord Mayor Elect is of any other Company, he presently removes to one of the Twelve; all which Companies have Assembly-places, called Halls, which are so many Basilikes, or Palaces, and many of them worthy to be viewed by all strangers. It hath been the custom of some of our Kings, to Honour some of these Companies, by taking their Freedom thereof; and the present King was pleased to be made Free of the Company of Grocers, and the present Prince of *Orange* lately chose to be made Free of the Company of Drapers.

Each Company or Mystery hath a Master, annually chosen, from among themselves, and hath other subordinate Governors, called Wardens or Assistants. These do exactly correspond to the General Government of the City, by a Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Common Council; who are selected out of those several Companies: so excellent an harmony there is in that Government.

There are besides near Sixty other Companies, or Corporations, all enjoying large Priviledges by the Kings Gracious Charter, granted unto them, and fair Halls to meet in.

A List of the present Lord Mayor, Aldermen, *&c.*

SIR *James Edwards* Lord Mayor.
Sir *Richard Chiverton* Kt.
Sir *Thomas Allen* Kt.
Sir *John Frederick* Kt.
Sir *John Robinson* Kt. and Baronet.
Sir *John Lawrence* Kt.
Sir *Thomas Bludworth* Kt.
Sir *William Peak* Kt.
Sir *William Turnor* Kt.
Sir *Richard Ford* Kt.
Sir *George Waterman* Kt.
Sir *Robert Hanson* Kt.
Sir *William Hooker* Kt.
Sir *Robert Viner* Kt. and Baronet.
Sir *Joseph Sheldon* Kt.
Sir *Thomas Davis* Kt.
Sir *Francis Chaplin* Kt.

These above have been all Lord Mayors.

Sir *George Geffreys* Recorder.
Sir *John Smith* Kt.
Sir *Robert Clayton* Kt.
Sir *Patience Ward* Kt.
Sir *John More* Kt.
Sir *William Prichard* Kt.
Sir *Henry Tulce* Kt.
Sir *James Smith* Kt.
Sir *Nathaniel Herne* Kt.
Sir *Robert Geffreys* Kt.
Sir *John Le Thuillier* Kt.
Sir *John Shorter* Kt.

Sir *Tho. Gould* Kt.
Sir *William Rauſtern* Kt.
Sir *John Peake* Kt. } Sheriffs.
Sir *Thomas Stamp* Kt. }
Sir *Thomas Player* Kt. Chamberlain.
Henry Criſp Eſq; Common Sergeant.
William Wagſtaffe Eſq; Town *Clerk*.
Joſeph Lane Eſq; Comptroler of the Chamber, and Vice-Chamberlain.

Something of the Military Government both Antient and Modern, of this mighty Populous City, is alſo well worthy to be known, both to Engliſh and Foreigners. In the XXIII of *Henry* the Eighth, 1532. at a general Muſter in *London*, were firſt taken the Names of all Men within this City and Liberties only, (which reach not far without the Walls) from the age of Sixteen to Sixty; alſo the number of all Harneſſes, and of all ſorts of Weapons for War, then they drew out of theſe, only ſuch able Men, as had white Harneſs, and cauſed them all to appear in white Coats, with Breeches, and white Caps and Feathers, and becauſe Notice was given, that the King himſelf would ſee them Muſter, they all prepared to appear as ſplendidly as they could; and to that end, the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, Recorder, and Sheriffs, and all who had been Sheriffs, had all white Harneſs, and over that, Coats of black Velvet, with the Arms of the City Embroidered thereon, each one a great Gold Chain, and mounted on a goodly Horſe, with rich Trappings, on their Heads Velvet Caps, in their hands Battel Axes Gilt: Each Alderman and the Recorder had four Halberdiers in white Silk, or elſe Buff Coats, waiting on them with Gilt Halberds; and the Lord Mayor had 16 tall Men

Men apparalell'd in white Satin Doublets, Caps, and Feathers, Chains of Gold, and other gorgeous Attire, with long Gilt Halberds following his Lordſhip at a diſtance: but next to him he had four Footmen in white Satin, then two Pages cloathed in Crimſon Velvet and Cloth of Gold, riding on gallant Horſes richly furniſht, one of them carrying the Lord Mayors Helmet, and the other his Pole-Ax, both richly Gilt and adorned. Moſt of the Citizens of any Quality or Office, were in white Satin, or white Silk Coats, with Chains of Gold, and ſome with rich Jewels. What was the number then of Men in Arms was not Recorded, but that may be gueſſed at by what follows: They muſtered in *Mile-end-Fields*, and before Nine of the Clock in the Morning began to march, entring at *Aldgate* in excellent order down to *Weſtminſter*, where the King and Court ſtood to view them paſſing by, thence they marched about *St. James's Park*, ſo through *Holborn*, up to *Leaden-Hall*, and there disbanded immediately, and yet this was not done till Five of the Clock in the Evening, which was eight hours continual March.

At the time of the happy Reſtauration of His Majeſty now Reigning, there were in *London* and the Liberties, ſix Regiments of Train-Bands, and ſix Regiments of Auxillaries, and one Regiment of Horſe. Theſe Thirteen Regiments, about ſix Weeks before His Majeſties arrival, muſtered in *Hyde Park*, being then drawn out for promoting and ſecuring His Majeſties Return. Theſe Twelve Regiments of Foot were 18000 compleat. Eight of theſe Regiments had ſeven Companies in each, and the other four had ſix Companies in each, in

all Eighty Companies. The Regiment of Horse of six Troops, and a hundred in each Troop. This considerable Army drawn together before the 29th of *May*, the day of His Majesties Return, was judged to be highly useful for facilitating that Happy Work. Some Months after, His Majesty sent to the City a Commission of Lieutenancy, appointing several persons to act as his Lieutenants in *London*; giving them the same power that the Lords Lieutenants have in their respective Counties, and in pursuance of that Commission, the Regiments were new settled. There were six Regiments of Train Bands, commanded by six Citizens, Knights, and their Lieutenant Colonels were all Knights; and there were six Regiments of Auxiliaries. In all these Twelve Regiments were Twenty thousand Men; then were listed two Regiments of Horse, each consisting of Five Troops, in all Eight hundred Horse. These were all drawn into *Hyde Park*, where His Majesty was pleased to take a view of them. But in case of need, it is certain, that in *London*, and within the Liberty, there may in few days be raised Forty thousand Men. Besides *Southwark*, one Regiment of Train Band, Fifteen hundred Men, the Hamlets of the Tower two Regiments, in all Three thousand Men; then *Holborn* Regiment and *Westminster* Regiment, Two thousand each; and in case of necessity, they can raise Twenty thousand more.

Besides these Train Bands and Auxiliary Men, there is the *Artillery Company*, which is a Nursery of Soldiers, and hath been so above Threescore years. The present King listed himself there when he was Prince of *Wales*, and so did his Royal Highness the Duke of *York* at the same time; who since His Majesties Return, hath taken

ken the Command thereof, and owns it as His Company. Under His Highneſs there is a Leader, who exerciſes this Company every *Tueſday* fortnight, and the other *Tueſday* the Exerciſe is performed by the ſeveral Members of the Company, who are there trained up to command. Of this Society are many of the Nobility, alſo the Lord Mayor and moſt of the Aldermen. All the Commanders of the Train Bands and Auxiliaries here exerciſe Arms. This Company conſiſts of Six hundred Men. Their Officers are, a Leader, two Lieutenants, two Enſigns, two Sergeants, a Provoſt Marſhal, three Gentlemen of Arms, *&c.* They have alſo a Court-Marſhal, conſiſting of a Preſident, Sir *John Robinſon*, a Vice-Preſident, Sir *Joſeph Sheldon*, a Treaſurer, Colonel *John Mews*, and Twenty four Members of the Company. On the ſecond *Tueſday* in *February*, at a general Rendezvous every year the Officers are elected.

Tower.

For the ſecurity and defence of this famous City and River, there have been anciently divers Fortreſſes; but that called the *Tower* of *London* hath been eminent above all others. It is not only a Fort or Cittadel, to defend and command both City and River, but a Royal Palace, where our Kings with their Courts have ſometimes lodged; a Royal Arſenal, where are Arms and Ammunition for 60000 Souldiers; the Treaſury for the Jewels and Ornaments of the Engliſh Crown; the only Mint for Coyning of Gold and Silver; the great Archive, where are conſerved all the Records of the Courts of *Weſtminſter*; the chief Priſon for the ſafe cuſtody of great Perſons that are *Criminals*: in ſhort, if the great extent th reof within the Walls be conſidered, and its authority over the ſeveral

several Hamlets without, and the many high Priviledges and Liberties belonging thereto, it may rather be reputed a *City* than a *Cittadel*.

The Tower of *London* is out of all County or Parish, (only a small part some hold to be in *Middlesex*) is a Liberty of it self, exempt from all Taxes to the King, to the Church, or to the Poor. It hath a *Parochial Church* exempt from all Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction of the Archbishop, and is a Donative bestowed by the King without Institution or Induction. There are thirteen Hamlets in several Parishes, of large extent, belonging to the Tower, whose Train Bands are all bound to assist the *Constable* or *Lieutenant* of the Tower; they are all called the *Kings Company*, are to wait on the Kings Person in time of need, and to go no farther than the King.

A great part of the Tower is within the Liberty of the City: Those that were tried for the Murder of Sir *Tho. Overbury*, 'twas the Judges Opinion they must be tried in the City, the Fact being done in the City.

Within the Tower is kept the Office of His Majesties Ordnance, which hath been always an Office of great Accompt and Importance, as being the only standing and grand Magazine of the Principal Preparatives, Habiliments, Utensils, and Instruments of War, as well by Sea as Land, for the defence and safety of the Kingdom; and consequently hath influence in the Navies, Forts, Castles, and Armies thereof: having the superintendence, ordering, and disposing, as well of the Grand Magazine lodged in the Tower, as at the *Minories*, *Woolwich*, *Chatham*, *Windsor*, *Portsmouth*, *Plimouth*, *Hull*, and elsewhere; wherein is Ammunition at all times for as many Land and Sea Forces, as may not only defend *England*, but be formidable to all our Neighbours.

It

It is under the Government in Chief of the Maſter of the Ordnance, who is commonly a Perſon of great Eminence and Integrity, and is in France called, *Le Grand Maiſtre d'Artillerie*; which word *Artillerie*, is either *ab arte telorum mittendorum*, or elſe it denotes all manner of Ordnance, may poſſibly be derived from the Italian *Artiglio*, ſignifying the Talons or Claws of *Vultures*, *Eagles*, and ſuch rapacious Birds of Prey, as alſo of *Dragons*, *Baſiliks*, and *Griffons*, by which they not only defend themſelves, but tear and rend in pieces all that oppoſe them. Hence the ſeveral ſorts of Canon ſeem to be denominated from ſuch kind of Creatures, as *Falkons*, *Falkonets*, *Sakers*, *Culverines*, from the Latine *Coluber*, ſignifying a *Serpent* or *Dragon*, and *Baſiliks*, *&c.*

The Place of the Maſter-General of the Ordnance, is, ſince the death of that accompliſhed Gentleman Sir *William Compton*, conferred upon the eminently deſerving Sir *Thomas Chicheley* Kt. under whom the Adminiſtration, and Management of the ſaid Office is committed to theſe Principal Officers following, *viz.*

The Lieutenant-General, Surveyor, Clerk of the Ordnance, Keeper of the Stores, Clerk of the Deliveries, and the Treaſurer and Pay-Maſter, who all hold their Places by Patent under the Great Seal.

Lieutenant of the Ordnance, ſince the death of Colonel *William Legg*, is *David Walter* Eſq; Groom of His Majeſties Bedchamber, whoſe duty is, in the abſence of the Maſter of the Ordnance, to impart all Orders and Warrants directed to the Office, and to ſee them duly executed, and to give order for diſcharging the great Ordnance, when required, upon Coronation-days, Feſtivals, Triumphs, and the like;

as

as also to see the Train of Artillery, and all its Equipage, fitted for motion upon any occasion, when it shall be ordered to be drawn into the Field.

The Surveyor is *Jonas More* Esquire, whose Charge it is to survey all His Majesties Ordnance, Stores and Provisions of War, in the Custody of the Store-keeper, which he is to see so distinguished and placed, as shall be best for their preservation and safety, for a decent view, and a ready accompt. To allow all Bills of Debt, and to keep Check upon all Labourers and Artificers Works; and to see that all Provisions received, be good and serviceable, and duly proved with the assistance of the rest of the Officers, and the Proof-Masters, and marked with the Kings Mark, if they ought so to be.

The Clerk of the Ordnance is *Edward Sherburne* Esquire, whose Place is to Record all Orders and Instructions given for the Government of the Office; as likewise all Patents and Grants, and the Names of all Officers, Clerks, Artificers, Attendants, Gunners, Labourers, and others who enjoy the said Grants, or any other Fees from the King for the same; to draw all Estimates for Provisions and Supplies to be made, and all Letters, Instructions, Commissions, Deputations, and Contracts for His Majesties Service; to make all Bills of Impress, and Debentures for the Payment and Satisfaction of the respective Artificers and Creditors of the Office, for Work done, or Provisions received; and Quarter-Books for the Salaries, Allowances, and Wages of all Officers, Clerks, and other Ministers belonging to the said Office; as also to keep Journals and Ledgers of the Receipts and Returns of all His Majesties Stores, that nothing be bought, borrowed, given, received, lent,

lent, or employed, without due Record thereof, to serve as a Check between the two Accomptants of the Office, the one for Money, the other for Stores.

The Store-keeper is *Edward Conyers*, who is to take into His Charge and Custody, all His Majesties Ordnance, Munitions, and Stores thereunto belonging; and to indent and put in Legal security for the safe keeping thereof, and for making just and true accompt from time to time; to receive no Provisions whatsoever that are manifestly unserviceable, or before they have been surveyed by the Surveyor; nor to issue any Proportion of Ordnance, Munition, or Stores, except the said Proportion be agreed upon, and signed by the Officers, according to the signification and appointment of the Master of the Ordnance, grounded upon order of His Majesty, or Six of the Privy Council, or the Lord Admiral, for matters concerning the Navy. Nor to receive back any Stores formerly issued, until they have been reviewed by the Surveyor, and Registred by the Clerks of the Ordnance in the Book of Remains, to look that all His Majesties Store-houses be well repaired, and well accommodated, and the Stores kept in such Order and Lustre, as is fit for the service and honour of the King.

The Clerk of the Deliveries, since the surrender of the said Place by Sir *George Wharton*, is *Samuel Forterey* Esq; whose special and proper Duty is to draw all Proportions for Deliveries of any Stores and Provisions, and to be present at the Delivery, and by Indenture to charge the particular Receiver of His Majesties Munition, whether Captain, Gunner, or other, and to Register as well the Copies of all Warrants for Deliveries,

Deliveries, as the Proportions delivered, thereby to discharge the Store-keeper.

The Place of Treasurer and Pay-Master of the Office, was formerly an Appendix to that of the Lieutenant of the Ordnance; but His Majesty that now is, for several Reasons, was pleased to order, that after the vacancy of that Charge, by the death of Colonel *Legg*, the said Office of Treasurer should be no more executed by the Lieutenant, or other Person having other Charge or Imployment in the Office of the Ordnance, and accordingly hath been since pleased to erect the said Place into a particular Office, distinct from any the aforesaid Offices, and to confer the same by Patent upon Sir *George Wharton* Baronet, who enjoys the same.

There are other subordinate Officers, who likewise hold their Places by Patent: as,

First, The Master-Gunner of *England*, Captain *Ridhard Leak*, who is to teach and instruct all such as desire to learn the Art of Gunnery, and to administer to every Scholar an Oath, which, beside the duty of Allegiance, bindeth him not to serve any Foreign Prince or State, (without leave) nor to teach the Art of Gunnery unto any, but such as have taken the said Oath; and to certifie to the Master of the Ordnance the sufficiency of any Person recommended to be one of His Majesties said Gunners, and his ability to discharge the duty of a Gunner.

Secondly, The Keeper of the small Guns, Mr. *Richard Batchler*, who hath the charge and custody of His Majesties small Guns, as Musquets, Harquebuzes, Carabins, Pistols, &c. with their Furnitures.

There are divers other inferiour Ministers, Attendants and Artificers, as the Clerks, Proof-Masters, Messenger, Master-Smith, Master-Carpenter,

penter, Master-Wheelwright, Master-Gunsmith, Furbusher, and the like, which, for brevity sake, shall be passed over.

Yet it may not be here omitted, that there is a further superintendency and jurisdiction, peculiar to the Master of the Ordnance, over all His Majesties Engineers, employed in the several Fortifications of this Kingdom, most of whom have their Salaries and allowances, payable in the said Office, to which they are accountable, and from whence they receive their particular Orders and Instructions, according to the Directions and Commands given by His Majesty, and signified by the Master of the Ordnance.

His Majesties principal Engineer at present is Sir *Bernard de Gommi* Knight.

Moreover, in the Tower is kept the Office of Warden of the Mint, where only, of latter times, is Minted all the Bullion that is Minted in *England*; although the King hath power to set up a Mint in any other place of His Kingdom.

In this Office are divers Persons of Quality and Worth, whereof the principal Officer is called the Warder of the Mint; whose Office is to receive the Silver and Gold brought in by the Merchants, Goldsmiths, or others, to pay them for it, and to oversee all the rest, and is at present Sir *Anthony St. Leger*, Fee 100 *l. per annum.*

Next is the Master-Worker, who receives the Bullion from the Warden, causes it to be melted, delivers it to the Moneyers, and when it is Minted, receives it again from them. His allowance is not any set Fee, but according to the Pound weight; is at present *Henry Slingsby* Esquire.

The

The third Officer is the Comptroller, who sees that the Money be all made according to the just Assize, to oversee the Officers, and Control them, if the Money be not as it ought to be: his Fee is 100 Marks, and is now *James Hore* Esquire. These three Officers hold by Patent of the King.

The fourth is the Assay-Master, who weighs the Bullion, and sees that it be according to the Standard; whose Fee is also 100 Marks, and is Mr. *John Bratle*.

The fifth is the Auditor, to take the Accounts, and make them up.

The sixth is the Surveyor of the melting, who is to see the Bullion cast out, and not to be altered after it is delivered to the Melter; which is after the Assay-Master hath made Trial thereof.

There is moreover a Clerk of the Irons, a Graver, a Weigher, a Teller, Melters, Blanchers, Moneyers, with some other Officers belonging to the Mint.

Touching the Moneys there Minted, the Gold or Silver Coin, a large account hath been given in the First Part of *The Present State of ENGLAND*.

The Office of His Majesties Records, kept in the Tower of *London*, is of venerable Antiquity, and the place of Keeper, and Deputy of the same, dignified with special Trust, whereof Sir *Algernon May* Knight, is at present the Keeper, Salary 500 *l. per annum*; and *Lawrence Halsted* Esquire, of the *Inner Temple*, is Deputy thereof.

This place is properly in the Master of the Rolls his Gift; and then His Majesty by His Letters Patents hath usually confirmed it.

As

As the Chappel of the *Rolls* in *Chancery-Lane*, and *Petti-Bag-Office*, doth fill with Records out of other Offices, they are transmitted into the Tower after some years; for it hath been the wisdom and care of former Ages, to send the Records of several Courts to the Tower, for their preservation and safety, not only as a Policy of State, but the particular interest of all men, having Estates requiring it, there being many Precedents for it remaining in the Records of the Tower; and a particular form of a Writ to send the Records in the Chappel of the *Rolls* to the *Tower* of *London*. The Records of the Tower (amongst other things) contain the Foundations of Abbeys and other Religious Houses, and the Records in the Rolls contain the dissolution of those Abbeys, and the Donation of the Lands, of which many Families are now possest; and if those Records were all in one place, the people might have access unto them, all under one and the same search and charge; which would be a great ease and benefit to the people, and a safety to the Records of this Nation.

Besides, these Records at the *Rolls* being joined to those in the Tower, will make a perfect continuance of all the Antient Rights of the *English Nation*, which are now set forth in the Records of the Tower, whereof these following are a few heads or particulars of them, *viz.*

The Leagues of Foreign Princes, and the Treaties with them.

And all the Atchievements of this Nation in *France*, and other Foreign parts.

The Original of all the Laws that have been Enacted or Recorded, until the Reign of *Richard* the Third.

The

The Homage and Dependency of *Scotland* upon *England*.

The Establishment of *Ireland*, in Laws and Dominions.

The Dominion of the *British Seas*, totally excluding both the French and Hollander to Fish therein, without Licence from *England*, proved by Records before the Conquest.

The Interest of the *Isle of Man*, and the *Isles of Jersey*, *Guernsey*, *Sark*, and *Alderney*; which four last are the remaining part of the *Normas* Possession.

The Title of the Realm of *France*, and how obtained.

And all that the Kings or Princes of this Land, have, until that time, done abroad, or granted or confirmed unto their Subjects at home or abroad.

Tenures of all the Lands in *England*, Extents, or Surveys of Mannors and Land, Inquisitions *post mortem*, of infinite advantage upon Trials of Interest or Descent.

Liberties and Priviledges granted to Cities and Towns Corporate, or to private Men, as Court-Leets, Waiffs, Estrays, Mercats, Fayrs, Free-Waren, Felons Goods, or what else could come to the Crown, or pass out of it.

Several Writs, Pleadings, and Proceedings, as well in *Chancery*, as in all the Courts of *Common Law* and *Exchequer*.

Inspeximus's, and Inrolments of Charters and Deeds, made and done before the Conquest, Deeds and Contracts between Party and Party, and the just establishment of all the Offices in the Nation.

The Metes and Bounds of all the Forests in *England*, with the several respective Rights of the

the Inhabitants therein to Common of Pasture, &c. Besides many other Priviledges and Evidences, which are too long to be here repeated or inserted.

And are therefore in the Petition of the Commons of *England* in Parliament, *Anno* 46 *Edw.* 3. *Numb.* 43. said to be the perpetual Evidence of every Mans Right, and the Records of this Nation; without which, no Story of the Nation can be written or proved.

These Records are repositted within a certain Place or Tower, called *Wakefield Tower*, adjoining to the *Bloody Tower*, near *Traitors Gate*. There is another place called *Julius Cæsar*'s Chappel, is the *White Tower*: The going up to this Chappel is in *Cold Harbor*, Eighty four steps up, with six or eight great Pillars on each side, and at the upper end thereof, there was a Marble Alter, which in the late times of Rebellion was caused to be beaten down, as a Monument of Tyranny and Superstition.

There are many Cart-loads of Records lying in this place, out of which, *William Prynne* Esq; late Keeper of the same, with indefatigable labour, Collected and Printed many of Publick Utility, *Anno* 1659, 1660, 1662, 1664. in four several Volumes, beginning *Primo Regis Johannis*; for before that time there were no Rolls, but only *Chartæ Antiquæ*, or Antient Transcripts made and done, before and since the Conquest, until the beginning of King *John*. Then follows his Son *Henry* the Third, where the first Office *Post mortem* begins. Then there is *Edward* the First, Second, and Third, *Richard* the Second, *Henry* the Fourth, *Henry* the Fifth, *Henry* the Sixth, and *Edward* the Fourth; and Inquisitions *Post Mortem* of *Richard* the Third, who

Reigned

Reigned only three years. The Rolls of that King are in the Chappel of the Rolls in *Chancery-Lane*.

The Rolls of the *Tower* are variously distinguished, *viz. Rotuli Patentium Cartarum Parliamentorum, Clausarum finium Scotiæ, Vasconiæ, Franciæ, Hiberniæ, Walliæ, Normaniæ, Alemanniæ, Oblatæ, Liberatæ, Extractæ Perambulationes, Forestæ, Scutag. Rotul. Marescal. Romæ, le Treugis Chart. & Patent. fact. in partibus transmarinis. Patent. de Domibus Judæorum Protection. de Pardonation, &c. Stapulæ, cum multis aliis*, which are lately depicted upon the outside of every Press in the Repository belonging to each Kings Reign, and very easily to be brought forth for the use of the Client, by a Table of Orders hanging up in the said Office, and subscribed by the Keeper hereof.

The same is to be kept open, and constantly attended for all Resorters thereto, from the hours of seven to eleven of the Clock in the morning, and from one till five in the afternoon, every day of the Week, except in the Months of *December*, *January*, and *February*, and in them, from eight till eleven in the morning, and from one to four in the afternoon, except on Holy-days, Publick Fasting, and Thanksgiving Days, and Times of great Pestilence.

The Governour of this great and important Fortress, being called *The Lieutenant of the Tower*, is usually a Person of great Worth and Fidelity, who is, *Virtute Officii*, to be in Commission of the Peace for the Counties of *Kent*, *Surry* and *Middlesex*. He is High Steward of a Court there held, hath a Deputy, and may refuse an *Habeas Corpus*, may give Protection to all Debtors belonging to the *Tower*, *infra Regnum Angliæ*.

lio. Hath the Priviledge to take *Unum lagenam*, Two Gallons and a Pint, *Ante malum & retro*, of all Wine-Ships that come, and to be, as some hold, *Custos Rotulorum* of the County of *Middlesex*. His Salary is 200 *l. per annum*. His usual Fee for every Prisoner sent to the *Tower*, who are commonly Men of Estates, is 20 *l.* and 3 *l.* a week for an Esquire, and 5 *l.* for a Knight; for a Baron or above 50 *l.* at entrance, to whom the King allows weekly 10 *l.* whereof two parts go to the Prisoner, the third to the Lieutenant for Lodgings and Diet; and 50 *l.* to the Lieutenant upon the Prisoners Discharge. *Anno Dom.* 1675. the Earl of *Northampton* was made Constable of the *Tower* of *London*, and Liberties thereof.

The present Lieutenant of the *Tower* is Sir *John Robinson* Baronet.

The Gentleman Porter of the *Tower* holds his place by Patent, and at the entrance of a Prisoner, hath for his Fee *Vestimenta superiora*, or else a composition for the same.

The Gentleman Jaylor is put in by the Lieutenant of the *Tower*, his Fee is 41 *s.* of a Gentleman, and 5 *l.* of a Knight. Then there are 40 Wardens of the *Tower*, accounted the Kings Domestick Servants, and sworn by the Lord Chamberlain of His Majesties Houshold, or by the Clerk of the *Check*.

The Moneys allowed by the King to the several Officers and Servants in the *Tower*, and for keeping in repair that huge Structure, amounts to a vast sum.

Near the *Tower* is St. *Catharines*, which hath a Royal Jurisdiction for the Ecclesiastical Causes, and Probate of Wills, and belongeth to the Queen; Dr. *Bud* is Commissary, from whom, if any will appeal, it must be to the King in his Court

Court of *Chancery*, who thereupon issueth out a Commission under the Great Seal, as in *Appeals* from the *Arches* or *Prerogative*.

The next thing remarkable in the City of *London*, may be the *Bridge*, which, for admirable Workmanship, for vastness of Foundation, for all Dimensions, and for solid stately Houses, and rich Shops built thereon, surpasseth all other in *Europe*; it hath nineteen Arches, founded in a deep broad River, and some say on a soft Ozy ground; Eight hundred Foot in length, Sixty high, and Thirty broad; hath a Draw-Bridge almost in the middle, and Twenty Foot between each Arch; it was built *Ann* 1209. in the Reign of King *John*. The first Stone-Bridge in *England* having been built above One hundred years before, by Queen *Maud*, Wife to *Henry* the First, at *Stratford*, on the River *Lee*, Three miles from *London*; so called from the High-way there passing over a Ford, and since called *Stratford-Bowe*, from the Arched Bridge, a piece of Architecture then new to the English Nation.

The building of this Bridge of *London*, was an exceeding difficult and costly piece of Work, and to those that consider the constant great Flux and Reflux at that place, it seems almost impossible to be done again. The charges of keeping it in repair, is so great, that it hath been thought fit by our Ancestors to have a large House, a vast Revenue in Lands and Houses, divers considerable Officers, *&c.* to be set apart for the constant care and repair thereof: the principal whereof are the two Bridge-Masters, chosen out of the Body of the Liveries upon *Midsummer-day*, after the Sheriffs and the Chamberlain.

Concerning

Concerning this *Bridge*, and the Stupendious Site and Structure thereof, take here the Fancy of an Ingenious Perſon deceaſed.

When Neptune *from his Billows* London *ſpy'd,*
Brought proudly thither by a High-Spring-Tide:
As through a floating Wood he ſteer'd along,
And moving Caſtles cluſter'd in a throng;
When he beheld a mighty Bridge *give Law*
Unto his Surges, and their fury awe;
When ſuch a Shelf of Cataracts *did roar,*
As if the Thames *with* Nile *had chang'd her Shoar*
When he ſuch maſſie Walls, ſuch Towers did eye,
Such Poſts, ſuch Irons on his back to lie:
When ſuch vaſt Arches he obſerv'd, that might
Nineteen Rialto's *make, for depth and height.*
When the Cerulean *God theſe things ſurvey'd,*
He ſhook his Trident, *and, aſtoniſh'd, ſaid,*
Let the whole Earth now all her Wonders count,
This Bridge *of Wonders is the* Paramount.

Not far from this wonderful *Bridge*, is the fatal place, where the dreadful Fire aforementioned firſt began, near which is now erected (as was ordered by an Act of Parliament, immediately after the Fire) a Pillar, in perpetual memory thereof. It is of the *Dorick* Order,

175 Foot high from the Superficies of the Ground, and 15 Foot Diameter, all of solid *Portland Stone*, with a Stair-case in the middle of black Marble, with an Iron Balcone on the top, not unlike those two antient white Marble Pillars at *Rome*, erected in honour of the Emperors, *Trajan* and *Antoninus*, those two excellent Princes; they were there built above 1500 years ago, and are still standing entire. The Piedestal of this our Pillar, is also all of *Portland Stone*; and is 21 Foot square, and 40 Foot high, whereon are these following large Inscriptions.

The

The Inſcriptions of the Pillar.

Anno Chriſti CIↃDCLXVI. *Die* IV. *Nonas Septembris, Hinc in Orientem, pedum* CCII *intervallo, (quæ eſt Hujuſce Columnæ Altitudo) erupit de mediâ Nocte Incendium, quod vento ſpirante hauſit etiam longinqua & partes per omnes populabundum ferebatur cum impetu & fragore incredibili.* XXCIX *Templa, Portas, Prætorium, Ædes publicas, Ptochotrophia, Scholas, Bibliothecas, Inſularum magnum numerum, Domuum* CCIↃↃ OO OO OO CC, *Vicos* CD *abſumſit. De* XXVI *Regionibus* XV *funditus delevit,*

vit, alias VIII *laceras & semiustas reliquit. Urbis cadaver ad* CDXXXVI *jugera, (Hinc ab Arce per Tamisis ripam ad Templariorum fanum, Illinc ab Euro aquilonali Portâ secundum muros ad fossæ Fletanæ caput) porrexit; adversus opes Civium & fortunas infestum, erga vitas innocuum: ut per omnia Referret Supremam illam Mundi exustionem.*

Velox Clades fuit; exignum tempus eandem vidit Civitatem Florentissimam & nullam.

Tertio die, cum jam plane evicerat Humana Consilia & subsidia omnia, Cœlitus, ut par est credere, Jussus stetit fatalis ignis & quaquaversum elanguit.

CA-

CAROLO II. *C. Mart. F. Mag. Brit. Fran. & Hib. Rex, Fid. D. Princeps Clementissimus, miseratus Luctuosam rerum Faciem, plurima fumantibus jam tum ruinis in solatium Civium & urbis suæ Ornamentum providit. Tributum Remisit, Preces ordinis & Populi Londinensis retulit ad Regni Senatum; qui continuo decrevit uti publica Opera Pecuniâ publicâ, ex vectigali Carbonis fossilis oriundâ, in meliorem formam restituerentur: utique Ædes Sacræ & D. Pauli Templum a Fundamentis omni Magnificentia extruerentur; Pontes, Portæ, Carceres novi fierent: Emundarentur alvei, vici ad regulam responderent, Clivi com-*

planarentur, aperirentur Angiportus, Fora & Macella in Areas sepositas eliminarentur: Censuit etiam uti singulæ Domus muris intergerinis concluderentur, universæ in frontem pari altitudine consurgerent, omnésque parietes saxo quadrato aut cocto latere solidarentur: Utique nemini liceret ultra septennium ædificando immorari. Ad hæc, lites de terminis orituras Lege lata Præscidit; adjecit quoque supplicationes annuas & ad æternam posterorum memoriam H. C. P. C.

Festinatur undique. Resurgit Londinum majori celeritate an splendore incertum: Unum triennium absolvit, quod seculi Opus credebatur.

Incepta

Incepta
Richardo Forde Equ.
Prætore Lond.
A. D. CIↃDCLXXI.

Perducta altius
Geo. Waterman Eq. Præ.
Roberto Hanſon Eq. Præ.
Guliel. Hooker Eq. Præ.
Roberto Viner Eq. Præ.
Joſepho Sheldon Eq. Præ.

Perfecta
Thoma Davies Eq. Præ.
Urb. Anno Dom.
MDCLXXVII.

Not far below this famous Bridge, is placed the *Custom-House*, where is received and managed all the Impositions laid on Merchandise, Imported or Exported from this City, which are so considerable, that of all the Customs of *England*, divided into three parts, the Port of *London* pays Two thirds, that is above 330000 *l.* yearly.

In this Office are employed a great number of Officers, whereof divers are of considerable quality and ability.

First, seven Commissioners, who have the charge and oversight of all His Majesties Custom in all Ports of *England*, and are at present these:

Sir *Richard Temple* Bar.
Sir *George Downing* Kt.
Sir *William Lowther* Kt.
Sir *Edward Deering* Bar.
Charles Cheney Esq;
Francis Millington Esq;
John Upton Esq;

Salary to each one 1200 *l.* a year; these have many Deputies or Waiters in the Port of *London*, and also in all the out-Ports.

Then there are Customers, Collectors, Comptrollers, Surveyors, Searchers, Waiters *&c.*

Sir *Nicholas Chrispe*, Collector of the Subsidies or Customs outwards, Fee 276 *l.*

Philip Warwick Esq; Customer of the Cloth and Petty Customs, Fee 277 *l.*

Sir *John Shaw*, Collector of the Customs inwards, Fee 466 *l.* 13 *s.* 4 *d.*

Sir *John Shaw* also for the Act of Navigation, Fee 500 *l.*

George

George Wilmer Esq; Petty Customer inwards, Fee 62 *l.* 6 *s.* 8 *d.*

Edward Bertie Esq; one of the Customers of the great Customs, Fee 50 *l.*

William Thornborow Esq; the other Customer, Fee 50 *l.*

Edward Backwell Esq; Comptroller of the Customs inwards and outwards, Fee 255 *l.*

Richard Breton Esq; Comptroller of the Cloth and Petty Customs, Fee 100 *l.*

George Porter Esq; Surveyor of the Customs inwards and outwards, Fee 300 *l.*

George Nicolas Surveyor General Fee 500 *l.*

Francis Hodges, Comptroller of the great Custom, Fee 30 *l.*

Cuilford, Register of the Seisures, Fee 106 *l.*

James Bonnel chief Searcher, Fee 120 *l.*

Five under Searchers, *Thomas Burton*, *Rich. Goodlad*, *John Evans*, *Charles Beauvoir*, *Rich. Pierce*, Esquires.

Eighteen Kings Waiters, Fee to each 52 *l.* yearly.

Sir *Edmond Turnor*, Surveyor of the out-Ports, Fee 250 *l.*

Sir *Edmond Jennings* and Mr. *Giles Dunster*, Surveyors General.

Mr. *Kent* Treasurer.

Mr. *Rob. Bertie* Secretary.

Mr. *Giles Lidcot* Accomptant General.

These following are Surveyors, Mr. *Thomas Fownes*, Mr. *John Cook*, Mr. *Daniel Foord*, Mr. *Thomas Kinaston*, Mr. *Edward Wardour*, Mr. *Tho. Thynne*.

Mr. *Coleman* Warehouse-Keeper.

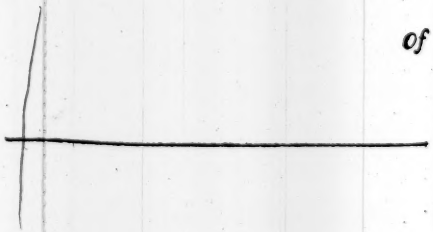
Mr. *Clerk* Surveyor of the Warehouse.

Note, That the due Perquisites belonging to each of these Officers above-mentioned, are very considerable, and to some are much more than their respective Salaries.

In all the out-Ports His Majesty hath the like Officers, who all likewise receive Salaries out of His Majesties Revenues.

The House where this great Office was kept, being destroyed by the late Fire, is now rebuilt in a very much more magnificent, uniform, and commodious manner by the King, and hath cost His Majesty 10000 *l.* the Building.

There are at present within this City of London, *divers other very considerable Offices, whereof take the account following.*



Of the Office of Post-Master-General.

THe Profits of the ſaid Office, are ſetled by Act of Parliament, on his Royal Highneſs the Duke of *York*; but His Majeſty doth conſtitute His Poſtmaſter-General, by Letters Patents under the Great Seal of *England*; and accordingly hath conferred that Office upon the Right Honourabl *Henry* Earl of *Arlington*, Lord Chamberlain of His Majeſties Houſhold.

The preſent Poſtmaſter-General, keepeth one Grand, or General Office in the City of *London*, from whence Letters and Pacquets are diſpatched.

Every Monday to *France*, *Italy*, *Spain*, *Flanders*, *Germany*, *Sueden*, *Denmark*, &c. and to *Kent*.

Every Tueſday to the *United Netherlands*, *Germany*, &c. and to all parts of *England*, *Scotland*, and *Ireland*.

Every Wedneſday to *Kent* only, and the *Downs*.

Every Thurſday to *France*, *Spain*, *Italy*, and all parts of *England* and *Scotland*.

Every Friday to the *Spaniſh* and *United Netherlands*, *Germany*, *Sweden*, *Denmark*, and to *Kent*.

Every Saturday to all parts of *England*, *Scotland*, and *Ireland*.

And the Anſwers of the ſaid Letters and Pacquets are received in the ſaid Office in due courſe; and from thence diſperſed, and delivered according to their reſpective Directions, with all expedition.

The

The said Office is managed by a Deputy, and other Officers, to the number of Seventy seven persons; who give their actual attendance respectively, in the dispatch of the business.

Upon this Grand Office, depends One hundred eighty two Deputy Post-Masters in *England* and *Scotland*; most of which keep Regular Offices in their Stages, and Sub Postmasters in their Branches, and also in *Ireland*, another General Office for that Kingdom, which is kept in *Dublin*, consisting of Eighteen like Officers, and forty five Deputy Post-Masters.

The present Postmaster-General keeps constantly, for the transport of the said Letters and Pacquets,

Between *England* and { *France*, Two Pacquet-Boats. *Flanders*, Two Pacquet-Boats. *Holland*, Three Pacquet-Boats. *Ireland*, Three Pacquet-Boats.

And at *Deal*, Two Pacquet-Boats for the *Downs*.

All which Officers, Postmasters, Pacquet-Boats, are maintained at his own proper charge.

And as the Master-piece of all those good regulations, established by the present Postmaster-General, for the better Government of the said Office, he hath annexed and appropriated the Market Towns of *England*, so well to the respective Postages, that there is no considerable Market Town, but hath an easie and certain Conveyance for the Letters thereof, to and from the said Grand Office, in the due course of the Mails every Post.

Though the number of Letters missive in *England*, were not at all considerable in our Ancestors days, yet it is now so prodigiously great, (since

(since the meaneſt people have generally learnt to write) that this Office is farmed for thirty thouſands Pounds a year.

Note alſo, that Letters are conveyed with more expedition, and leſs charges, than in any Foreign Country.

A Letter containing a whole Sheet of Paper, is conveyed 80 miles for 2 *d.* and 2 Sheets, 4 *d.* and an ounce of Letters but 8 *d.* and that in ſo ſhort a time, by night as well as by day, that every 24 hours, the Poſt goes 120 miles, and in five days, an anſwer of a Letter may be had from a place 300 miles diſtant from the Writer. Moreover, if any Gentleman deſire to ride Poſt to any principal Town of *England*, Poſt-Horſes are always in readineſs (taking no Horſe without the conſent of his owner) which in other Kings Reigns was not duly obſerved; and only 3 *d.* is demanded for every Engliſh mile, and for every Stage to the Poſt-Boy 4 *d.* for Conducting.

Beſides this excellent convenience of conveying Letters, and Men on Horſeback, there is of late ſuch an admirable commodiouſneſs, both for Men and Women of better rank, to travel from *London*, to almoſt any great Town of *England*, and to almoſt all the Villages near this great City, that the like hath not been known in the World, and that is by Stage-Coaches, wherein one may be tranſported to any place, ſheltred from foul weather, and foul ways, free from endamaging ones Health or Body by hard jogging, or over-violent motion, and this not only at a low price, as about a Shilling for every five miles, but with ſuch velocity and ſpeed, as that the Poſts in ſome Foreign Countries, make not more miles in a day; for the Stage-Coaches, called Flying Coaches, make Forty or Fifty miles

in

in a day, as from *London* to *Oxford* or *Cambridge*, and that in the space of twelve hours, not counting the time for Dining, setting forth not too early, nor coming in too late. The Post-Office is now kept in *Lumbard-street*.

Of the Kings Great Wardrobe.

THis Office was usually kept within the City near *Puddle-Wharf*, in an antient House, built by Sir *John Beauchamp*, Son to *Guy de Beauchamp*, Earl of *Warwick*, and afterwards sold to King *Edward* the Third.

The Master or Keeper of the Great *Wardrobe*, is an Officer of great Antiquity and Dignity.

High Priviledges and Immunities were conferred by *Henry* VI. and confirmed by his Successors: King *James* enlarged the same, and ordained, That this Great Officer should be an Incorporation, or Body Politique for ever.

His Office is to make Provisions for Coronations, Marriages, and Funerals, to furnish the Court with Beds, Hangings, Carpets, and other necessaries; to furnish Houses for Ambassadors, at their first arrival here; Presents for Foreign Princes and Ambassadors, Cloaths of Estate, and other Furniture, for the Lord Lieutenant of *Ireland*, Lord President of *Wales*, and all His Majesties Ambassadors abroad to provide all Robes for Foreign Knights of the Garter, for the Officers of the Garter, Coats for Heralds and Pursuivants at Arms, Robes for the Lord Chancellor, Lord Treasurer, *&c.* Rich Liveries for the two Lords Chief Justices, all the Barons of the Exchequer, divers Officers in those Courts: all Liveries

Liveries for His Majesties Servants, all Linnen for the Kings Person, &c.

To defray all the forementioned charges, ordinarily there is expended yearly, about Twenty five thousand pounds, besides all Extraordinaries, as Coronations, Funerals, &c.

This Office is at present enjoyed by *Ralph Montague* Esq; Son to the Lord *Montague* of *Boughton*, and one of His Majesties most Honourable Privy Council.

The present Salary to him, in compensation of all other antient Fees and Allowances, is yearly 2000*l.*

The said House near *Puddle-Wharf* was, long ago, annext for ever to the Master of this Office; but since the great Fire, this Office is kept in *York-House*.

The chief Officers under the Master, are a Deputy, *Thomas Townesend* Senior Esq; his Salary 200*l.* and a Clerk, *Thomas Townesend* Jun. Esq; whose Salary, in compensation of all Fees and Allowances, is yearly 300*l.*

Both these Officers had fair dwelling Houses, which were also consumed by the Fire.

Belonging to this Office are divers Tradesmen, Artificers, and others, to the number of about forty, all sworn Servants to the King.

To this Office have lately been added, by Patent, during pleasure, two considerable Officers, *viz.* a Controuler, *Andrew Newport* Esq; Brother to the Lord *Newport*, and a Surveyor, Col. *Bullen Reyms*, whose Salaries are 300*l.* yearly to each one.

of

Of the Colledges in London.

THe famous City of *LONDON* may not unfitly be ſtiled an Univerſity, for therein are taught all Liberal Arts and Sciences: not only Divinity, Civil Law, Phyſick, which in other Univerſities are uſual, are read here; but alſo the Municipal, or Common Laws of the Nation is here taught, and Degrees taken therein, which can be ſaid in no other Nation: Moreover, all ſorts of Languages, Geography, Hydrography, the Art of Navigation, the Art of Fortification, Anatomy, Chyrurgery, Chymiſtry, Calligraphy, Brachygraphy, or Short-hand, the Arts of Riding, Fencing, Dancing, Art Military, Fire-works, Limning, Painting, Enamelling, Sculpture, Architecture, Heraldry, all ſorts of Muſick, Arithmetick, Geometry, Aſtronomy, Grammar, Rhetorick, Poetry, and any other thing, that may any way contribute to the accompliſhment of an ingenious Nobleman or Gentleman.

The Colledges of Municipal, or Common-Law Profeſſors and Students, are 14, called ſtill Inns, the old Engliſh word, for Houſes of Noblemen, or Biſhops, or Men of extraordinary Note, and which is of the ſame ſignification with the French word *Hoſtel* at *Paris*.

There are two Inns of Sergeants, four Inns of Court, and eight Inns of *Chancery*.

The Inns of *Chancery*, were probably ſo named, becauſe there dwelt ſuch Clerks, as did chiefly ſtudy the forming of Writs, which regularly appertain to the Curſitors, that are Officers of *Chancery*. The firſt of theſe is called *Thavis Inn*, begun in the Reign of *Edward* the Third,

Third, and since purchased by *Lincolns Inn*, as was also *Furnivals Inn*; then there is *Bernards Inn*, *New Inn*, *Clements Inn*, *Cliffords Inn*, anciently the House of the Lord *Clifford*; *Staple Inn*, belonging to the Merchants of the Staple; and *Lions Inn*, anciently a common Inn, with the Sign of the Lion.

These were heretofore preparatory Colledges for younger Students, and many were entred here, before admitted into the *Inns of Court*.

Now they are for the most part taken up by Attorneys, Sollicitors and Clerks, who have here their Chambers apart, and their Diet at a very easie rate, in a Hall together, where they are obliged to appear in grave long Robes, and black round knit Caps. These Colledges belong all to some Inns of Court, who send yearly some of their Barristers to read to these. In each of these Inns of *Chancery*, one with another, may be about sixty persons.

The Inns of Court, were so named, as some think, because the Students therein are to serve the Courts of Judicature: or else, because anciently these Colledges received only the Sons of Noblemen, and better sort of Gentlemen, as *Fortescue* affirmeth.

Of these there are four: First, the *Two Temples*, heretofore the dwelling of the Knights Templers, and Purchased by some Professors of the Common-Law, above three hundred years ago. They are called the *Inner* and *Middle Temple*, in relation to *Essex-House*, which was part of the Knights Templers, and called the *Outer Temple*, because it is seated without *Temple-Bar*.

The

The two other Inns of Court, are *Lincolns Inn*, belonging antiently to the Earls of *Lincolns*; and *Greys Inn*, belonging to the Noble Family of the *Greys*.

In the Reign of *Henry* the VI. they so flourished, that there were in each of these, about two hundred Students, and a Student then expended yearly about 20 *l.* which was as much as Two hundred pounds now; for they had usually (as the French Nobles have now in their Academies) every one an old discreet Servant, and divers Masters for to instruct them in all laudable qualities; and therefore saith the same *Forteſcue*, *Ultra Studium legum; ſunt quaſi Gymnaſia omnium morum.* And the Students were only, saith he, *Nobilium Filii*, that is, Gentlemen at least; for so the word *Nobilis* was then taken here, and is still in *France*: And therefore by command of King *James*, none were to be admitted into these Colledges, but Gentlemen by descent. Our Ancestors thought those of inferior Rank, would rather debase the honour of the Law, and would be prone to *Chicane*, or play Tricks, and not like to be so fit for Trusts and Honours, whereas the consideration of Birth and Fortune, makes Men more careful of their Honour and Reputation.

If this Command of King *James* had been carefully observed, and one more added, *viz.* That none but Gentlemen should easily and ordinarily be admitted to Ecclesiastical Dignities, there would be in *England* sufficient provisions for the younger Sons of Noblemen and Gentlemen, whereof, now very many are the objects of pity, either for suffering, or at least, for doing much evil for want of fit Imployments; and there would be, doubtless, less corruption in our Ecclesiastical and Civil Government; the serious consideration

ſideration whereof, would be a Work worthy of our Parliament.

These Societies are no Corporations, nor have any Judicial power over their Members, but have certain Orders among themselves, which have by consent the force of Laws: For lighter Offences, they are only excommoned, or put out of Commons, not to eat with the rest; and for greater Offences they lose their Chambers, and are expelled the Colledge; and being once expelled, they are never received by any of the three other Societies. Which deprivation of Honour to young generous Spirits, is more grievous than perhaps deprivation of Life.

These also, when they meet at Chappel, or Hall, or at Courts of Justice, wear a grave black Robe and Cap, at other times walk with Cloak and Sword.

There are no Lands or Revenues belong to these Societies, which being no Corporations, are not enabled to purchase, or have they any thing for defraying the Charges of the House, but what is paid at Admittances, and Quit-Rents for their Chambers.

The whole Company of Gentlemen in each Society, may be divided into four parts, Benchers, Utter-Barristers, Inner-Barristers, and Students.

Benchers are the Seniors, to whom is committed the Government and Ordering of the whole House; and out of these is chosen yearly a Treasurer, who receiveth, disburseth, and accounteth for all Moneys belonging to the House.

Utter-Barristers are such, as from their Learning and Standing, are called by the Benchers, to Plead and Argue in the Society doubtful Cases and Questions, which are called *Moots*, (from *Meeting*,

Meeting, the old *Saxon* word for the *French*, *Assemble*, or else from the *French*, *Mot*, a word.) And whilst they Argue the said Cases, they sit uttermost on the Forms of the Benchers, which they call the Bar.

Out of these Mootmen, are chosen Readers for the Inns of *Chancery*, belonging to the Inns of Court, whereof they are Members; where in Term-time, and Grand Vacations, they Argue Cases in the presence of Attorneys and Clerks.

All the rest are accounted Inner-Barristers, who, for want of Learning or Time, are not to Argue in these Moots; and yet in a Moot before the Benchers, two of these Inner-Barristers, sitting on the same Form with the Utter-Barristers, do, for their Exercises, recite by heart, the Pleading of the same Moot Case, in *Law-French*; which Pleading is the Declaration at large, of the said Moot-Case, the one taking the part of the Plaintiff, and the other of the Defendent.

The year also amongst them is divided into three parts, The *Learning Vacation*, the *Term Times*, and the *Dead*, or *Mean Vacation*.

They have two *Learning Vacations*, viz. *Lent Vacation*, which begins the first Monday in *Lent*, and continueth three weeks, and three days; and *Summer-Vacation*, which begins Monday after *Lammas-day*, and continueth also three weeks and three days. In these Vacations are the greatest Conferences and Exercises of Study, in manner following:

The Benchers appoint the eldest Utter-Barristers, to read among them openly in the Hall, whereof he hath notice half a year before. He then, the first day, about eight of the Clock, makes choice of some Act or Statute; whereupon

upon he grounds his whole Reading for that Vacation, and declares such mischiefs and inconveniences as were unprovided before the same Act, and are provided by the said Act, and then reciteth certain Doubts and Questions, which he hath devised, that may grow upon the said Statute, and declareth his Judgment therein: After which, one of the younger Utter-Barristers, repeateth one Question propounded by the Reader, and doth, by way of argument, labour to prove the Readers opinion to be against Law; and after him, the Senior Utter-Barrister and Readers, one after another, according to Seniority, do declare their Opinions and Judgments in the same: And then the Reader who did put the Case, endeavoureth to confute Objections laid against him, and to confirm his own opinion: After which, the Judges and Sergeants, if any be present, declare their Opinions; then the youngest Utter-Barrister again rehearseth another Case, which is prosecuted as the former was. And this Exercise continueth daily three or four hours.

Out of those who have Read once in the *Summer-Vacation*, and are Benchers, is chosen always one to Read in *Lent*, who observes the like manner of Reading as before is expressed.

Out of these Readers usually the Sergeants are chosen.

The

The Manner of Mooting in the Inns of Court, is thus:

IN these Vacations, after Supper, in the Hall, or after Drinking on Fasting nights, the Reader, with one or two of the Benchers, comes in, to whom one of the Utter-Barristers propounds some doubtful Case; which being argued by the Benchers, and lastly, by him that moved the Case, the Benchers sit down on the Bench, at the upper end of the Hall, whence they are called *Benchers*: And upon a Form, in the middle of the Hall, sit two Utter-Barristers: and on both sides of them, on the same Form, sitteth one Inner-Barrister, who doth, in *Law French*, declare to the Benchers (as the Sergeants do at the Bar in the Kings Court to the Judges) some kind of Action, the one being, as it were, retained for the Plaintiff, and the other for the Defendent. Which ended, the two Utter-Barristers argue such Questions as be disputable within the Case. After which, the Benchers do likewise declare their opinions, how they take the Law to be in those Questions.

In these Mootings, the Junior always argueth first, as is used among the Judges in the *Exchequer-Chamber*, and amongst the Sergeants in open Courts of Judicature. The Inner and Utter-Barristers plead here in *Law French*, and the Benchers in *English*; and at the Readings, the Readers Cases are put in *English*.

Moot-

Mootings in the Inns of Chancery, *are thus:*

IN the *Learning Vacation*, each Utter-Barrister, who is a Reader in the Inns of *Chancery*, goes with two Students of the same Inn of Court, to the Inn of *Chancery*, where he is appointed to Read, and there meet him commonly two of each Inns of Court, who sitting as the Benchers do in the Inns of Court at their Moots, they hear, and argue his Case.

In the four Inns of *Chancery*, that are situated in *Holborn*, the Moots are read, either by those of *Greys Inn*, or *Lincolns Inn*; the others by those of the two Temples.

In Term-time, the only Exercises of Learning, is arguing and debating Cases after Dinner, and Mooting after Supper, in the same manner, as in the Vacation-time.

The time between the Learning Vacations and Terms, is called the *Mean Vacation*, during which time, every day after Dinner, Cases are argued, as at other times; and after Supper, Moots are brought in, and pleaded by the Inner-Barristers, in the presence of the Utter-Barristers, which sit there in the room of the Benchers, and argued by them as the Benchers do in *Term-time* and *Learning Vacation*.

The

The Manner of keeping a Christmas *in any of the Inns of Court, thus:*

THE Students hold a Parliament before *Christmas*, and in case there be in *London* no Pestilence, and that the House is furnished with such number of Students, and of such quality, as are meet to keep a solemn *Christmas*; then are chosen and appointed certain of the Students to be Officers, in imitation of the Kings Court; as Comptroller of the *Inner-Temple*, (an Office lately performed with much splendor and reputation, by *Thomas Walker* Esq; so of the *Middle Temple*, stiled, *Lieutenant of the Tower*, and Treasurer, *&c.* These bear Rule in the House, during the whole time of *Christmas*; and are to behave themselves in that Port, Gravity, and Authority, as if they were so in the Kings House, that so hereafter they may know the better to behave themselves in case they should be promoted to that Honour: for these Gentlemen are usually of such quality, as come not hither with intent to profess the Law, but to learn so much Law, as may be necessary to preserve their Estates, and to make themselves accomplisht in other qualities necessary for Gentlemen.

At such times, they have here divers Divertisements, as Feasting every day, Singing, Dancing, Musick, Dicing, which last, is allowed there to all Comers, and is so excessive, that what the Dicers allow out of each winning to the Butlers Box, usually amounts to about 50*l.* a day and a night, wherewith, a small Contribution

bution from each Student, are the great charges of the whole *Christmas* defrayed.

Sometimes when their Publick Treasury is great, they create a Prince among themselves, with such Title as they please to give him, and he hath all his Officers, and a Court suitable to a great Prince, and many of the prime Nobility and great Officers of State, are Feasted and Entertained by him, with Interludes, &c. as was lately done at *Lincolns-Inn*, with very much Magnificence, by Sir *John Lort*, by the Title of *Prince de la Grange*.

From *All-Saints-Day* to *Candlemas*, each House usually hath Revels on Holidays, that is, Musick and Dancing, and for this is chosen some young Student to be Master of the Revels.

Note, That the manner of their Parliament is briefly thus:

Every Quarter commonly the Benchers cause one of the standing Officers of the House, to summon a Parliament, which is only an Assembly and Conference of Benchers and Uttermost-Barristers, which are called the *Sage Company*, and meet in a place called the *Parliament Chamber*, and there Treat of such Matters as shall seem expedient, for the good ordering of the House, and the reformation of such things as they shall judge meet to be reformed. Here are the Readers for *Lent* and *Summer-Vacation* elected; also the Treasurer is here chosen, and the Auditors appointed to take the Accounts of the old Treasurer, &c. Here Offences committed by any of the Society are punished, &c.

These Inns of Court are most wisely situated by our Ancestors between the Kings Courts of Judicature, and the most Opulent City of *London*.

In the four Inns of Court, are reckoned about 800 Students.

Lastly, There are two more Colledges called *Sergeants Inn*, where the Common-Law student, when he is arrived to the highest Degree, hath his Lodging and Diet. These are called, *Servientes ad Legem*, Sergeants at Law, and are as Doctors in the Civil Law; only these have heretofore been reputed more Noble and Honourable. *Doctoris enim appellatio est Magisterii, Servientis vero Ministerii:* and therefore Doctors of Law are allowed to sit within the Bar in Chairs, and covered; whilst Sergeants stand without the Bar bare-headed, only with Coif, or Caps on.

To arrive to this high Degree, take this brief Account.

The young Student in the Common-Law, being born of a Gentile Stock, and bred two or three years in the University, and there chiefly versed in *Logick* and *Rhetorick*, both expedient for a Lawyer, and gotten some insight into the Civil Law, and some skill in the *French* Tongue as well as *Latin*, he is admitted to be of one of the four Inns of Court, where he is first called a Moot-man, and after about seven years study, is chosen an Utter-Barrister; and having then spent twelve years more, and performed the Exercises before-mentioned, he is chosen a Bencher, and some time after a Reader. During the Reading, which heretofore was three weeks and three days, as afore-mentioned, the Reader keeps a constant and sumptuous Feasting, inviting the chief Nobles, Judges, Bishops, great Officers of the Kingdom, and sometimes the King himself, that it costs them some-

sometimes 800 or 1000 *l.* Afterward he wears a long Robe, different from other Barristers, and is then in a capacity to be made a Sergeant at Law, when His Majesty shall be pleased to call him, which is in this manner:

When the number of Sergeants is small, the Lord Chief Justice of the *Common Pleas*, by the advice and consent of the other Judges, makes choice of six or eight, more or less, of the most Grave and Learned of the Inns of Court, and presents their Names to the Lord Chancellor, or Lord Keeper, who sends, by the Kings Writ, to each of them, to appear on such a day before the King, to receive the State and Degree of a Sergeant at Law; at the appointed time, they being habited in Robes of two Colours, *viz.* Brown and Blew, come, accompanied with the Students of the Inns of Court, and attended by a Train of Servants and Retainers, in certain peculiar Cloth-Liveries, to *Westminster-Hall*, there in publick take a Solemn Oath, and are cloathed with certain Robes and Coifs, without which they may be seen no more in publick: After this, they Feast the great Persons of the Nation, in a very magnificent and Princely manner; give Gold Rings to the Princes of the Blood, Archbishops, Chancellor, and Treasurer, to the value of 40 *s.* each Ring; to Earls, Bishops, Rings of 20 *s.* to other great Officers, to Barons, great Prelates, *&c.* Rings of less value.

Out of these are chosen all the Judges of the *Kings Bench* and *Common Pleas*; wherefore all those Judges do always wear the white Linnen Coif, which is the Principal Badge of a Sergeant, and which he had ever the priviledge to wear at all times, even in the Kings Presence, and whilst he spake to the King, though antient-

ly it was not permitted to any Subject to be so much as Capped in the presence of the King of *England*, as at present is not allowed in the presence of the Pope, or of the Emperor.

When any of the aforementioned Judges are wanting, the King, by the advice of his Council, makes choice of one of these Sergeants at Law to supply his place, and constitutes him by Letters Patents Sealed by the Chancellor, who sitting in the middle of the rest of the Judges in open Court, by a set Speech, declares to the Sergeant (that upon this occasion is brought in) the Kings Pleasure, and to the People, the Kings Goodness in providing the Bench with such able, honest Men, as that Justice may be done expeditely, and impartially to all his Subjects, and then causes the said Letters Patents to be read; and being departed, the Chief Justice places the said Sergeant on the Bench, *Junior* of all the rest; and having taken his Oath, well and truly to serve the King, and his People in the Office of Justice, to take no Reward, to do equal and speedy Justice to all, *&c.* he sets himself to the execution of his Charge.

The Sergeant being then advanced to be a Judge, hath thereby great Honour, and a very considerable Salary, besides certain Perquisites; for each one hath at least 1000 *l.* a year from the King: And now in some things, his former Habit of a Sergeant is altered, his long Robe and Cap, his Hood and Coif are the same; but there is besides a Cloak put over him, and closed on his right Shoulder; and in stead of a *Caputium* lined with *Minever*, or *de Minuto vario*, divers small pieces of white rich Furr; only the two Lord Chief Justices, and the Lord Chief Baron, have their Hoods, Sleeves, and Collars turned up with Ermin.

Note,

Note, *That to the two Sergeants Inns belong the twelve Judges, and about twenty six Sergeants.*

Anciently the Fee expected by a Sergeant from his Client, for advice given at his Chamber, or Pleading in any Court of Judicature, was no more than 20 *s.* and the Fee of a Barrister 10 *s.* (which yet is much more than is usually given in any of our Neighbour Nations at this day) but at present it is become almost ordinary to give some Sergeants 10 *l.* and some 20 *l.* and to a Barrister half as much, at the hearing of any considerable Cause; whereby it comes to pass, that some Lawyers in one year, gain in Fees Three thousand Pounds, and some Four thousand pounds; and in few years purchase Estates fit for Lords, and sometimes live to see themselves to be advanced to be Peers of the Realm, as the late Lord Keepers, *Coventry, Finch,* and others.

Now all these forementioned Inns or Colledges, for the Students in our *Common-Law*, being not far distant from one another, do make the most famous Profession of the Law that is in the World, and it will be a very difficult thing to find in any one Foreign University, so many Students in the Law, that are of that ripe Age, past Childhood, and of that high quality, most Gentlemen, and a considerable number of the Sons of the higher Nobility.

Of the Colledge of Civilians, *called* Doctors-Commons.

ALthough Degrees in the *Civil Law*, may be taken only in *Oxford* and *Cambridge*, and the Theory best there to be acquired; yet the practice thereof is most of all in *London*, where a Colledge was long since purchased by Doctor *Henry Harvey*, Dean of the Arches, for the Professors of the Civil Law in this City; and where commonly did reside the Judge of the Arches, the Judge of the *Admiralty*, and the Judge of the *Prerogative Court*, with divers other eminent *Civilians*, who there living (for Diet and Lodging) in a Collegiate manner, and Commoning together, it was known by the name of *Doctors-Commons*, and stood near St. *Pauls*, in the Parish of St. *Bennets Pauls-Wharf*; which Buildings being utterly consumed by the late dreadful Fire, they all resided at *Exeter-House* in the *Strand*, and are lately returned to their former place, rebuilt at the proper Costs and Charges of the said Doctors, where they now keep their several Courts and Pleadings every Term, which begins and ends almost at the same time with the Term at *Westminster*.

The chief Court of the Archbishop, is that of the *Arches*, whereof see more in the Chapter of the *Ecclesiastical Government* of *England*.

The Official, Principal of the same, and Judge of this Court, is stiled Dean of the *Arches*, and is at present Sir *Robert Wiseman*, Doctor of Laws; who

who is now Vicar-General to the Archbishop of *Canterbury*.

He sitteth alone without any Assessors, and heareth and determineth all Causes, without any Jury of twelve Men, as is necessary in Common Law Courts.

This Office of the Actuary is to attend the Court, set down the Judges Decrees, Register the Acts of the Court, and send them in Books to the Registry. This Office is enjoyed by *Robert Thompson* Doctor of Laws, and Publick Notary.

To this Court belongeth an Actuary, a Register and a Beadle.

The Register of the Court is *John Clements*, whose Office is by himself, or Deputy, to attend the Court, receive all Libels or Bills, Allegations, and exhibits of Witnesses, Files all Sentences, and keeps the Records of the Court.

The Beadle attends the Court, carrieth a Mace before the Judge, and calls the Persons cited to appear.

Those that are allowed to be Advocates, and plead in this Court, are all to be Doctors of the *Civil Law*, in one of the Universities of *England*, who, upon their Petition to the Archbishop of *Canterbury*, and his *Fiat* obtained, are admitted by the Judge of this Court, upon condition not to practise for one whole year, after such admittance.

The manner of their admittance, is thus: The two Senior Advocates in their Scarlet Robes, with the Mace before them, conduct them up to the Court, with three low Reverences, and present him with a short *Latine* Speech, and the Rescript of the Archbishop: Then the Oaths of Allegiance, Supremacy, and some other pre-

scribed in the Statute of the Arches, being taken, he is admitted by the Judge, and a Place and Seat in the Court assigned unto him, either a *Dextris* or *Sinistris*, which he is always to keep when he Pleads.

The Judge, and all the Advocates in this Court, always wear their Scarlet Robes, with Hoods lined with Taffata, if they be of *Oxford*; or White Miniver Furr, if of *Cambridge*; and all round black Velvet Caps, and the Proctors wear, or ought to wear, Hoods lined with Lamb-Skin, if not Graduats; but if Graduats, Hoods, according to the Degree.

Here

Here followeth a Catalogue of the Names of the Advocates, according to Seniority, not Precedence.

DOctor *Martin.*
Dr. *King*, Chancellor of *Ely.*
Dr. *Rob. Pepper*, Chancellor of *Norwich.*
Dr. *Cruſie*, Chancellor of *St. Davids.*
Dr. *Baldwin* Kt. Maſter of *Chancery*, and Chancellor of *Worceſter* and *Hereford.*
Dr. *Nicholſon*, Chancellor of *Glouceſter.*
Dr. *Lowen.*
Dr. *Wake*, Chancellor of *Peterborough.*
Dr. *Watkinſon.*
Dr. *Birkenhead* Kt. Maſter of *Requeſts*, and Maſter of the *Faculties.*
Dr. *Warren.*
Dr. *David Bud*, Commiſſary of *Huntington.*
Dr. *Aldworth*, Chancellor of *Oxford.*
Sir *Tho. Exton*, Doctor of Laws, Chancellor of *London.*
Dr. *Hughs.*
Dr. *Lloyd*, Commiſſary of *Weſtminſter*, and Chancellor of *Landaffe.*
Dr. *Boucher*, Profeſſor of *Oxford.*
Dr. *Edward Maſters*, Chancellor of *Exeter.*
Dr. *Clark*, Profeſſor of Law in *Cambridge.*
Dr. *Leighton* Kt.
Dr. *Digby.*
Dr. *Edw. Low* Kt. Maſter of *Chancery*, and Chancellor of *Salisbury.*
Dr. *Will. Trumball*, Chancellor of *Rocheſter.*
Dr. *Henry Falconberg.*
Dr. *Tho. Finfold*, Official of the Arch-Deacon of *London.*

Dr. *Rich. Raines.*
Dr. *Briggs*, Chancellor of *Chichester.*
Dr. *Will. Oldys.*
Dr. *Charles Perrot.*
Dr. *Harrison.*
Dr. *Rob. Thomson.*
Dr. *Foster.*
Dr. *John Edisbury.*
Dr. *Hedges.*
Dr. *Brice.*
Dr. *Davenant.*

There are divers other Civilians, whereof some, not Advocates of this Court, are Chancellors to Bishops, or Commissaries; as,

Sir *Mundiford Bramstone* Kt. Doctor of Laws, and Chancellor of *Winchester.*
Dr. *Dean*, Chancellor of *Bath* and *Wells.*
Dr. *Wainwright*, Chancellor of *Chester.*
Dr. *Jones*, Chancellor of *Bristol.*
Chancellor of *Carlisle*, *Rowland Nichols* B. D.
Dr. *Pennington*, Chancellor of *Bangor.*
Dr. *Powel*, Chancellor of *St. Asaph.*

Here note, That before the Vicar-General, and Chancellors of the Bishops, are Tryable all Ecclesiastical Causes within their respective Dioceses, except Letters of Request, are granted by the Diocesan Bishop, or Ordinary of the place, to the Party, to sue in the Court of Arches, which is ordinary.

Note also, That the Vicar-Generals, and Chancellors, are appointed by the respective Archbishops and Bishops, by Letters Patents under their Seal, and confirmed by the Dean and Chapter of the respective Cathedrals.

The

The Proctors belonging to this Court aforementioned, are Persons that exhibit their Proxies for their Clients, and make themselves Parties for them, and draw and give in Pleas or Libels and Allegations, in the behalf of their Clients, produce the Witnesses, prepare the Causes for Sentence, and attend the Advocates with the Proceedings.

A List of the Proctors.

Mundy.
Francklyn, Kings Proctor.
Thomson.
Taylor.
Swallow.
Dyer, Batchelor of Laws.
Suckley.
Exton, Batchelor of Laws.
Smith.
Colquite.
Rock.
Tucker.
Cole.
Hill.
Adlington.
Smith Junior.
Newcourt.
Burt.
Nixon.
Chapman.
Tillet.
Swallow Junior.
Clements.
Lee.
Barret.

Barret.
Hungerford.
Mackerel.
Sheppard.
Wyen.
Miller.
Waller.
Kerby.
Shaw.
Lovell.
Coleman.
Champarly.

They are also admitted by the *Fiat* of the Archbishop, introduced by the two Senior Proctors, and are allowed to practice immediately after their admission; they wear Black Robes and Hoods, lined with white Furr, taking the Oaths of Allegiance and Supremacy, &c.

According to the Statutes of this Court, all Arguments made by Advocates, and all Petitions made by the Proctors, are to be in the *Latine* Tongue.

All Process of this Court, run in the Name of the Judge, thus, *Robertus Wiseman Miles LL. Dr. Almæ Curiæ Cant. de Arcubus Lond. Officialis Principalis*; and returnable before him heretofore in *Bow-Church*, now in the *Common-Hall* at *Doctors Commons*.

The Places and Offices belonging to this Court, are all in the Gift of the Archbishop of *Canterbury*, whose Court it is.

Here note, That the next morning after the sitting of this Court, the Judge of the Court of Audience *did usually sit, but since the late Troubles, that Court hath been discontinued.*

Next

Next is the Court of *Admiralty*, whereof see more in the Chapter of the *Military Government*.

The present Judge of this Court, is Sir *Leolin Jenkins* Kt. Doctor of Laws, whose Title is *Supreme Curiæ Admiralitatis Angliæ locum tenens Judex sive Presidens*. The Writs and Decrees run in the Name of the Lord High Admiral, and are directed to all Vice-Admirals, Justices of Peace, Mayors, Sheriffs, Bailiffs, Constables, Marshals, and others, Officers and Ministers of our Sovereign Lord the King, as well within Liberties as without.

To this Court belongs a Register, *Orlando Gee* Esq; a Marshal, who attends the Court, and carries a Silver Oar before the Judge, whereon are the Arms of the King, and the Lord High Admiral.

The Lord Admiral hath here his Advocate and Proctor, and all other Advocates and Proctors are presented by them, and admitted by the Judge.

This Court is held on the same day with the Arches, but in the afternoon, and heretofore at St. *Margarets Hill* in *Southwark*; but now in the same Common Hall at *Doctors Commons*. But the Admiralty Session is still held, for the Tryal of Malefactors, and Crimes committed at Sea, at the antient place aforesaid.

The Places and Offices belonging to this Court, are in the Gift of the Lord High Admiral.

Next, is another Court belonging to the Archbishop of *Canterbury*, called the *Prerogative Court*, whereof see more in the Chapter of the *Ecclesiastical Government* of *England*.

The Judge of this Court, is the forenamed Sir *Leolin Jenkins*, and his Title here is, *Curiæ Prerogativæ Cant. Magister, Custos, sive Commissarius.*

All

All Citations and Decrees run in the Name of the Archbishop.

This Court is kept in the same common Hall in the afternoon, next day after the Arches, and was heretofore held in the Consistory of St. *Pauls*.

The Judge is attended by a Register, *Mark Cottle* Esq; who sets down the Decrees and Acts of the Court, and keeps the Records, all Original Wills and Testaments of Parties dying, having *Bona Notabilia*, &c. The place is commonly called the *Prerogative Office*, now kept in the *Deans Court* near St. *Pauls* Church-yard; where, for a moderate Fee, one may search for, and have a Copy of any such Testament, made since the rebellion of *Wat Tyler* and *Jack Straw*, by whom many Records and Writings in several places of *London* were then burnt and destroyed.

The Places belonging to this Court, are in the Gift of the Archbishop of *Canterbury*.

From the forementioned Courts, Appeals do lie to the Court of *Delegates*, whereof, more page 172. the Judges whereof are appointed by the Lord Chancellor, under the Great Seal of *England*, *pro illa vice*, and upon every Cause or Business, there is a new Commission, and new Judges, according to the nature of the Affair or Cause; as sometimes Bishops, Common-Law Judges, Noblemen, Knights and Civilians, sometimes Bishops and Civilians, and sometimes Common-Law Judges and Civilians, and sometimes Civilians only.

To this Court belongs a standing Register, and the Court is kept in the same Common-Hall, in the afternoon, the day after the *Prerogative*.

The

The Citations and Decrees here run in the Kings Name.

From this Court lies no Appeal in common course.

But the King of his meer *Prerogative Royal*, may, and many times doth grant a Commission of *Review*, under the Broad Seal.

In this Colledge also usually resides the Vicar-General, belonging to the Archbishop of *Canterbury* who, as he is a Primate, hath the Guardianship of the Spiritualities of every Bishop within his Province, during the vacancy, and executes all Episcopal Power and Jurisdiction by his Vicar-General, who is at present in the Province of *Canterbury*, Sir *Robert Wiseman* Kt. Doctor of Laws.

The Archbishop of *York* hath the like Power in his Province, and his Vicar-General is Doctor *Burnel*; he hath also a *Prerogative Court*, where the Judge is Doctor *Levet*.

Of

Of the Colledge of Physitians in London.

AMongst other excellent Institutions in the City of *London*, there is a Colledge, or Corporation of Physitians, who, by Charters, and Acts of Parliament of *Henry* the Eighth, and since his Reign have certain Priviledges, whereby no Man, though a Graduate in Physick, of *Oxford* or *Cambridge*, may, without Licence under the said Colledge Seal, practice Physick in *London*, or within seven Miles of this City, (nor in any other part of *England*, in case he hath not taken any Degree in *Oxford* or *Cambridge*.) Whereby also they can administer an Oath, Fine, and Imprison any Offenders, in that, and divers other particulars, can make By-Laws, purchase Lands, *&c.* Whereby they have Authority to search all the Shops of Apothecaries in and about *London*, to see if their Drugs and Compositions are wholsome, and well made; whereby they are freed from all troublesome Offices, as to serve upon Juries, to be Constable, to keep Watch and Ward, to bear Arms, or provide Arms or Ammunition, *&c.* Any Member of that Colledge may practise Surgery, if he please, not only in *London*, but in any part of *England*.

This Society had antiently a Colledge in *Knight-Rider-street*, the Gift of Dr. *Linacre*, Physitian to King *Henry* the Eighth; since which, a House and Ground was purchased by the Society of Physitians, at the end of *Amen Street*, whereon the ever famous Doctor *Harvey*. *Anno* 1562.

1652. did erect, at his own proper charge, a Magnificent Structure both for Library and a Publick Hall, for the meeting of the several Members of this Society, endowed the same with his whole Inheritance, which he resigned up while he was yet living, and in health, part of which he assigned for an Anniversary Harangue, to commemorate all their Benefactors, to exhort others to follow their good Examples, and to provide a plentiful Dinner for the worthy Company.

Anno 1666. This goodly Edifice could not escape the fury of that dreadful Fire, and that Ground being but a Lease, the present Fellows of this Colledge, have purchased, with their own Moneys, a fair pice of Ground in *Warwick Lane*, whereon they have raised a very Magnificent Edifice.

Of this Colledge there is a president, four Censors, and eight Elects, who are all principal Members of the Society, and out of whom, one is chosen every year to preside.

The four Censors of the Colledge have, by their Charter, authority to survey, correct, and govern all Physitians, or others, that shall practise in *London*, or within seven miles of the same; to Fine, Amerce, and Imprison any of them, as they shall see cause.

An

An Exact Account of all, who are the present Members of the Kings Colledge *of Physitians in* London.

Socii Colleg. Med. Lond.

DR. *John Micklethwaite* President.
Henry Lord Marquis of *Dorchester.*
Sir *George Ent* Kt.
Dr. *William Stane.*
Sir *Alexander Fraser* M. Reg. Prim.
Dr. *Nathaniel Paget.*
Dr. *Thomas Coxe.*
Dr. *Daniel Whistler.*
Dr. *John King.*
Sir *Charles Scarburgh* Kt. Med. Reg. Ord.
Dr. *Thomas Witherley,* Med. Reg. Ord.
Dr. *Christopher Merret.*
Dr. *Samuel Collins.*
Dr. *Lucas Rugeley.*
Sir *William Petty* Kt.
Dr. *Gualterus Charleton.*
Sir *Edward Greaves* Bar.
Sir *John Finch* Kt.
Sir *Thomas Banes* Kt.
Dr. *George Rogers.*
Dr. *Walter Mills.*
Dr. *Zurishaddi Lang.*
Dr. *John Betts.*
Dr. *John Twisden.*

Dr. *Peter*

Dr. *Peter Berwick.*
Dr. *Samuel Collins* Jun.
Dr. *Caſpar Needham.*
Dr. *John Packer.*
Dr. *Thomas Allen.*
Dr. *Nathaniel Hodges.*
Dr. *Thomas Millington.*
Dr. *John Smith.*
Dr. *John Lawſon.*
Dr. *Eliſha Coyſh.*
Dr. *Humphrey Brooke.*
Dr. *John Atfield.*
Dr. *John Downes.*
Dr. *William Croone.*
Dr. *Edward Browne.*
Dr. *Thomas Short.*
Dr. *Joſius Clark.*
Dr. *Richard Lower.*
Dr. *Thomas Frankland.*
Dr. *Richard Torleſs.*
Dr. *Sam. Morrice.*
Dr. *Thomas Alvey.*
Dr. *James Rufine.*
Dr. *Will. Vaughan.*
Dr. *Francis Eedes.*
Dr. *Edward Hulſe.*
Dr. *Rich. Morton.*

Candidates.

Dr. *Henry Terbury.*
Dr. *George Smith.*
Dr. *Peter Gerrard.*
Dr. *Thomas Novell.*
Dr. *Charles Goodal.*

Dr. *William*

Dr. *William Warner.*
Dr. *Phineas Fowke.*
Dr. *Francis Barnard.*

Honorary Fellows.

Sir *Thomas Browne* Kt.
Sir *William Langham.*
Dr. *Robert Bidgood.*
Dr. *William Denton.*
Dr. *Thomas Timme.*
Dr. *Thomas Arris.*
Dr. *Owen Meverell.*
Dr. *Robert Fielding.*
Sir *Theodore de Vaux* Kt.
Dr. *Edmond Dickenson.*
Dr. *Nicholas Carter.*
Dr. *Nicholas Stanley.*
Dr. *John Fisher.*
Dr. *Walter Needham.*
Dr. *Nicholas Barbon.*

Licentiates.

Sir *Jo. Wedderburn* Kt.
Mr. *Jo. Trist.*
Dr. *Barrough.*
Dr. *Phillip Broome.*
Mr. *Simon Welman.*
Dr. *William Sydenham.*
Dr. *Robert Wrench.*
Mr. *Jo. Feake.*
Dr. *Thomas Gibson.*
Dr. *Richard Browne.*

Antiently the usual Fee of a Doctor was 20 l. and one that had not taken that Degree 10 s. at present there is no certain Rule: but some that

are eminent have received in Fees yearly two or three thousand pounds, and purchased great Estates; which in other Countries is very rare.

Besides the worthy persons mentioned in the List above, there are divers Physitians that have good practice in *London*, although they never had any Licence, which is connived at by the Colledge; and so is the too much practise of *Empricks*, *Mountebanks*, *pretended Chymists*, *Apothecaries*, *Chyrurgions*, *Wise-women*, &c. In which piece of folly, the English surpass all the Nations of Christendom.

And yet, by the Law of *England*, if one who is no Physitian or Chyrurgion, or not expressly allowed to practise, shall take upon him a Cure, and his Patient die under his hand; this is Felony in the person presuming so to do.

Here

Of the Colledge of Heralds.

NOt far from the Colledge of *Doctors Commons*, ſtood the *Colledge of Heralds*, a good part of which is now rebuilt; (that is, of ſuch as are to be Meſſengers of War and Peace, that are skilful in Deſcents, Pedigrees, and Coats of Armories) an antient Houſe, built by *Thomas Stanley* Earl of *Derby*, who married the Mother of King *Henry* VII. and beſtowed by Queen *Mary* on the Kings, Heralds, and Purſuivants at Arms for ever, to the end that they and their Succeſſors, might dwell together, (if they ſo pleaſed) and aſſemble, confer, and agree for the good Government of their Faculty; and that their Records might there be ſafely Preſerved, &c.

They were made a Colledge or Corporation by Charter of King *Richard* the Third, and by him had ſeveral Priviledges granted unto them; as to be free from Subſidies, Tolls, and all troubleſome Offices of the Kingdom.

Afterwards another Charter of Priviledges was granted unto the Society by King *Edward* the Sixth, in the third year of his Reign.

Of this Collegiate Society are firſt, three, ſtiled *Reges Armorum Anglorum*, Kings at Arms, ſix called *Heralds*, and four *Purſuivants* at Arms

Amongſt the Kings at Arms, the firſt and principal is called *Garter*, inſtituted by King *Henry* the Fifth, whoſe Office is to attend the Knights of the *Garter* at their Solemnities, and to Marſhal the Solemnities at the Funerals of all the Higher Nobility of *England*, to advertiſe thoſe that are choſen of their new Election, to call

on

n them to be installed at *Windsor*, to cause their Arms to be hung up upon their Seats there, to carry the Garter to Kings and Princes beyond the Seas; for which purpose, he was wont to be joined in Commission with some principal Peer of the Realm, &c.

The next is *Clarencieux*, so called from the Duke of *Clarence*, to whom he first belonged: for *Lionel*, third Son to *Edward* the Third, marrying the Daughter and Heir of the Earl of *Ulster* in *Ireland*, had with her the Honour of *Clare* in the County of *Thomond*; whereupon he was afterwards created Duke of *Clarence*, or the Territory about *Clare*; which Dukedom Escheating to King *Edward* the Fourth, by the death of his Brother *George* Duke of *Clarence*, he made this Herald, who properly belonged to that Duke, a King at Arms, and named him *Clarencieux* in French, and *Clarentius* in Latin. His Office is to Marshall and dispose the Funerals of all the lower Nobility, as Baronets, Knights, Esquires, and Gentlemen on the South-side of *Trent*, and therefore sometime called *Surroy*, or *Southroy*.

The third King at Arms is *Norroy*, or *Northroy*, whose Office is to do the like on all the North-side of *Trent*.

The two last are called *Provincial Heralds*, *England* being by them divided into two Provinces.

These by Charter have power to visit Noblemens Families, to set down their Pedigrees, to distinguish their Arms, to appoint Men their Arms or Enfigns, and, with *Garter*, to direct the *Heralds*.

The

The six Heralds, antiently belonging properly to Dukes, have been sometimes named *Dukes at Arms*, and are thus called and ranked: First, *Windsor*; Secondly, *Richmond*; Thirdly, *Chester*; Fourthly, *Somerset*; Fifthly, *York*; Sixthly, *Lancaster*; whose Office was antiently to attend Dukes in Marshal Executions: Now they are to wait at Court, attend publick Solemnities, proclaim War and Peace, *&c.* thence perhaps named *Heralds*, from two *German* words, *Heare* and *Healt*, that is, the Armies Champion, to denounce War, or offer Peace; as the *Feciales* of the *Romans* did, and from hence probably seven Danish Kings, and some Kings of *Norway*, and of *Sueden*, and some of *England*, before the Conquest, have had the name of *Harold*, which is all one (saith *Verstegan*) with *Herald*.

Of these Heralds in *England* there were antiently many, and so likewise of Pursuivants, whereof at present there are but four, thus named, *Rouge-Cross*, *Rouge-Dragon*, *Portcullice*, and *Blewmantle*; from such Badges heretofore worn by them, as it is thought.

The service of these, and of the Heralds, and of the whole Colledge, is used in Marshalling and Ordering Coronations, Marriages, Christnings, Funerals, Interviews, Feasts of Kings and Princes, Cavalcades, Shews, Justs, Tournaments, Combats before the Constable and Marshal, *&c.* Also they take care of the Coats of Arms, of the Genealogies of the Nobility and Gentry; briefly, whatsoever concerns Honour is their care and study; they are *Tanquam Sacrorum Custodes, & Templi Honorii Ædituí.*

All these receive annual Stipends out of the Kings *Exchequer*. They are all to be Gentlemen

at leaſt; and the ſix Heralds are expreſly made Eſquires by the King, when they are created Heralds.

Antiently the Kings at Arms were created and ſolemnly Crowned by the Kings of *England* themſelves, and the Heralds and Purſuivants had their Creation from the Kings Hand: but of later times the Earl-Marſhal hath had a ſpecial Commiſſion for every particular Creation, to do all that was done before by the King.

For the Creating and Crowning of *Garter* King at Arms, there are firſt to be provided a Sword and Book, whereon to take a ſolemn Oath; then a Gilt Crown, a Collar of SS's, a Bowl of Wine, which Bowl is the Fee of the new-created King; alſo a Coat of Arms of Velvet richly Embroidered. His Creation is on this manner: Firſt, he kneels down before the Earl-Marſhal, and laying his Hand on the Book and Sword, another King at Arms reads the Oath; which being taken, and the Book and Sword, next are read the Letters Patents of his Office; during which, the Earl-Marſhal pours the Wine on his Head, gives him the name of *Garter*, then puts on him the Coat of Arms and Collar of SS's, and the Crown on his Head.

The Oath is to obey, firſt, the Supreme Head of the moſt Noble Order of the Garter, and then the Noble Knights of that Order, in ſuch things as belong to his Office: to inquire diligently of the all Noble and Notable Acts of every Knight of the Order, and therefore to certifie the Regiſter of that Order, that he may Record the ſame, and to give notice to the King and the Knights of the Order, of the death of any of that Society: To have an exact Knowledge of all the Nobility, to inſtruct

Heralds and Pursuivants in doubts concerning the Office of Arms; to eschew and avoid all persons of ill reputation; to be more ready to excuse, than to blame any Noble Person, unless called by Authority to witness against them, &c. This Officer hath a double Salary, double to the two other Kings, and hath moreover Fees at the Instalments; yearly Wages given by the Knights of the Garter, hath their uppermost Garment at their Instalments, &c.

The two Provincial Kings at Arms, *Clarencieux* and *Norroy*, are created by Letters Patents, a Book, a Sword, &c. as *Garter*, and with almost the same Ceremonies.

A Herald at Arms is also created with the like Ceremony; only his Coat of Arms must be Sattin, embroidered and enricht with Gold, and must be brought in with two Heralds, as the Kings at *Arms* are by two Kings at *Arms*.

They take a solemn Oath to be true to the King, to be serviceable to Gentlemen, to keep secrets of Knights, Esquires, Ladies, and Gentlewomen; to assist distressed Gentlemen and Gentlewomen, Widows, and Virgins; to avoid Taverns, Dicing and Whore-houses, &c. Pursuivants at Arms are created also by Letters Patents, a Book, a Bowl of Wine, and a Coat of Arms of Damask, and to be brought in, as the Heralds, before the Earl Marshal, or his Deputy; and to swear in solemn manner to be true to the King, to be serviceable to all Christians, to be secret and sober, to be more ready to commend than to blame, to be humble, lowly, &c.

Part of this Colledge is since the late dreadful Fire rebuilt, and the Library now kept there, (being upon St. *Benners Hill*, near *Doctors Commons*, *London*) where are some Officers of Arms

Arms always waiting to satisfie Comers touching Descents, Pedigrees, Coats of Arms, &c. as was formerly done at the forementioned House up in *London*, which is now begun to be rebuilt by the Members of the Colledge, and (it is hoped) may in a short time, by the bountiful Contributions of all Men that have any sense of Honour remaining, be compleated, to the Glory of this City and Kingdom.

All of this Colledge being the Kings sworn Servants, the Reader may find a List of their Names in the First Part, *about the Kings Court: Which not being exhibited in due order, you have here a Catalogue of their Names and Offices as they now stand.*

KINGS.

Sir *William Dugdale* Kt. *Garter.*
Sir *Edward Byssbe* Kt. *Clarenceux.*
Sir *Henry St. George* Kt. *Norroy.*

HERALDS.

Sir *Thomas St. George* Kt. *Somerset.*
Robert Devenish Esq; *York.*
John Dugdale Esq; *Windsor.*
Francis Sandford Esq; *Lancaster.*
Henry Dethick Esq; *Richmond.*
Thomas May Esq; *Chester.*

PURSUIVANTS.

Thomas Holford Gent. *Portcullis.*
John Gibbon Gent. *Blewmantle.*
Henry Ball Gent. *Rouge-Croix.*
Gregory King Gent. *Rouge-Dragon.*

Within the Walls of *London* is also seated a Colledge, built by the forementioned worthy Person Sir *Thomas Gresham*, and endowed in manner following: After he had built the *Royal Exchange*, he gave the Revenue thereof, the one Moity to the Mayor and Commonalty of *London*, and their Successors; and the other Moity to the Company of Mercers in Trust, that the Mayor and Aldermen should find in all time to come, four able Persons to read within this Colledge, Divinity, Geometry, Astronomy, and Musick, and to allow to each of them, beside their fair Lodging, 50 *l.* a year. And that the Company of Mercers should find three more able Men, to read Civil Law, Physick, and Rhetorick, and to allow to each one of them, besides fair Lodgings, 50 *l.* a year. And that these several Lecturers should read in Term-time, every day in the Week, (except *Sundays*) Aforenoon in Latin, and Afternoon the same in English: The Musick-Lecture to be read only in English.

The Professors or Fellows of this Colledge have ever been, and still are Persons of the choicest Parts, and are at present these that follow: For Divinity, Mr. *Giffard*; for Astronomy, Dr. *Pope*; for Geometry, Mr. *Robert Hook*, who also hath a Mechanick Lecture for Natural Philosophy, lately instituted by Sir *John Cutler*, yet living, with a Salary of 50 *l. per annum*, to be read at the time and place where the Royal Society shall meet. Next the Musick Lecturer, is Sir *Thomas Banes*; for Civil Law, Dr. *Clark*; for Physick, Dr. *Goddard*; and for Rhetorick, Mr. *Fencks*.

Divers other worthy Works were done by that most Noble Citizen Sir *Thomas Gresham*,

as

as can testifie his Alms-houses in *Broad-street*, the considerable Sums of Money distributed quarterly for ever, to five Prisons and four Hospitals in and about this City.

There is also within *London*, another called *Sion Colledge*, founded by *Thomas White* Doctor in Divinity, for the use of the Clergy of *London*, and of the Liberties thereof; and a part thereof to be for twenty poor people: to perform all which, he gave 3000 *l.* and for the maintenance of those poor, he setled 120 *l.* a year for ever, and 40 *l.* a year for a Sermon in Latin, at the beginning of every quarter, and a plentiful Dinner for all the Clergy that shall then meet there. In this Colledge is a fair spacious Library, built by *John Sympson*, Rector of St. *Olaves Hartstreet*, and one of the said Doctor *White*'s Executors, and by the Bounty of divers Benefactors, this Library hath been well furnished with Books, chiefly such as are useful for Divines. This Colledge felt the rage of the late Fire, but is now repaired again.

A little without the Walls stands another Colledge, or Collegiate House, called antiently the *Chartreuse*, now corruptly called the *Charter-House*, it being heretofore a Covent of *Carthusian Monks*, called in French *des Chartreux*. This Colledge, called *Suttons Hospital*, consists of a Master or Governor, at present *Matthew Clifford* Esq; a Chaplain, Doctor *Patrick*, a Master and Usher to instruct Forty Four Scholars; besides Fourscore decayed Gentlemen, Soldiers and Merchants, who have all a plentiful Maintenance of Diet, Lodging, Clothes and Physick, *&c.* and live all together in a Collegiate manner, with much cleanness

and neatness: and the 44 Scholars have not only necessaries whilst they are here taught, but if they become fit for the Universities, there is also unto each one, out of the yearly Revenues of this Colledge, 20 *l.* yearly and duly paid for eight years after they come to the University; and to others fitter for Trades, there is allowed a considerable Sum of Money to bind them Apprentices. There are moreover all sorts of Officers expedient for such a Society, as Physitian, Apothecary, Steward, Cooks, Butlers, *&c.* who have all competent Salaries. This vast Revenue and Princely Foundation, was the sole Gift of an ordinary Gentleman, Mr. *Thomas Sutton*, born in *Lincolnshire*; and 'twas of such high account, as it was thought fit, that by the Kings Letters Patents under the great Seal, divers Persons of the highest Dignity and Quality in Church and State, should always be the Overseers and Regulators of this Society, as the Archbishop of *Canterbury*, the Lord Keeper, Lord Treasurer, and Thirteen others.

Besides, there are in *London* divers endowed Schools, which in *France* would be stiled Colledges; as *Paul*'s School, founded 1512, by *John Collet* Doctor of Divinity, and Dean of St. *Pauls*, for 153 Children to be taught there *gratis*; for which purpose he appointed a Master, a Sub-Master or Usher, and a Chaplain, with large Stipends for ever, committing the oversight thereof to the Masters, Wardens, and Assistants of the Mercers in *London*; for his Father *Henry Collet*, sometime Lord Mayor of *London*, was of the *Mercers Company*. This famous School was also lately burnt down, and is now re-edified in a far more magnificent, commodious

dious and beautiful manner; the worthy Master thereof is Mr. *Gale*.

There are in *London* divers other endowed Schools, as Merchant-Tailers, Mercers Chappel, *&c.* a particular account whereof, the designed brevity of this Treatise will not admit.

It would also make this Book too much swell, to give an account of the many richly endowed Hospitals, Alms-houses, Work-houses, or Houses of Correction, the many stately built Taverns, Inns, and Coffee-houses, some whereof surpass all others in foreign Parts; and are worthy to be viewed by curious Travellers, who may also find it worthy their pains, to remark the several spacious well-built Theaters, which for variety of Scenes, excellent Actors, Language, Designs, Musick, *&c.* are hardly to be equalled: Moreover, they may observe the many fair Market-places, abundantly furnished with all variety of Victuals four times every week, the weekly Horse-Fairs, the great commodiousness of Hackney-Coaches, of Sedans, of Boats, *&c.* The mighty chargeable and beautiful Work, rendring Navigable the Fleet Brook, from the River *Thames* up to *Holborn-Bridge*, the curious Stone-Bridges over it, the many huge Vaults on each side thereof, to Treasure up *Newcastle* Coal for the use of the Poor. The costly *Bow-Tower* in *Cheapside*, which for Height, Solidity, Architecture, and a Ring of Bells, will probably be one of the best in *England*. The neatly wrought Conduit in the Market-place, at the West-end of *Lumbard-street*, whereupon is placed a very magnificent Statue of King *Charles* the Second on Horseback, trampling upon an Enemy, all in excellent white

Marble, at the sole cost and charges of that worthy Citizen and Alderman of *London*, Sir *Robert Viner* Knight and Baronet; also to consider, the City of *Westminster*, and the Burrough of *Southwark*, both which seem now to be swallowed up in *London*, whereof let this brief Account following suffice.

Westminster.

Within the Precincts of *Westminster* are many Magnalia, several things as remarkable as any aforementioned: The antient stately Abbey-Church, founded before the *Norman* Conquest, by the Pious King *Edward* the Confessor, and most richly endowed; afterwards rebuilt from the ground by King *Henry* the Third, with that rare Architecture now seen, wherein are the most Magnificent Tombs and Monuments of our Kings and Queens, of our greatest Nobles, and famous Worthies of *England*. To the East end of which is added a Chappel of King *Henry* the Seventh, which, for the most admirable Artificial Work without and within, for a Monument of massie Brass, most curiously wrought, is scarce to be parallel'd in the World.

This huge Fabrick stands where first was the Temple of *Apollo*; and afterwards King *Segbert* the Saxon King, that first built St. *Pauls* aforementioned, built here a Church to St. *Peter*.

Queen *Elizabeth* converted this Abbey into a Collegiate Church, and therein placed a Dean, Twelve Secular Canons or Prebendaries, Petty Canons and others of the Quire to the number of Thirty, and Ten Officers belonging to the Collegiate Diet, Two Schoolmasters, Forty Scholars, Twelve Alms-Men, with plentiful Maintenance for all, besides Stewards, Receivers, Registers, Collectors, and other Officers; the principal

principal whereof is the High Steward of *Westminster*, who is usually one of the prime Nobility, and was the late Lord Chamberlain. The Dean is intrusted with the custody of the *Regalia* at the Coronation, honoured with a place of necessary service at all Coronations, and a Commission of Peace within the City and Liberties of *Westminster*, the Dean and Chapter invested with all manner of Jurisdiction, both Ecclesiastical and Civil, not only within the City and Liberties of *Westminster*, but within the Precinct of St. *Martin le Grand*, within the Walls of *London*, and in some Towns of *Essex* exempted in the one, from the Jurisdiction of the Bishop of *London*; and in the other, from that of the Archbishop of *Canterbury*.

For Ecclesiastical Causes and probate of Wills, it hath a Royal Jurisdiction, Dr. *Richard Lloyd* is Commissary, from whom Appeal must be only to the King in his High Court of Chancery, who thereupon issueth out a Commission of Delegates under the Great Seal of *England*.

When the Convocation is adjourned from St. *Pauls* (for the conveniency of being nearer to the Parliament) to *Westminster*, the Bishops first declare, (upon a Protestation made by the Dean there) That they intend not thereby to violate that high Priviledge, *viz. That no Bishop or Archbishop may come there without the leave of the Dean first obtained.*

There is also a fair publick Library, free for all Strangers to study both Morning and Afternoon always in Term-time.

Next this Church stood the Royal Palace, and usual place of Residence for the Kings of *England*, who ordinarily held their Parliament

and all their Courts of Judicature in their dwelling Houses, (as was done at *Paris* by the King of *France*, in the Isle *de Nostre Dame*, and is done at this day at *Madrid* by the King of *Spain*) and many times sate themselves in the said Courts of Judicature, as they do still in their Court of Parliament.

A great part of this huge Palace was in the time of *Henry* the Eighth, destroyed by Fire, what remained hath still been employed for the use of the Lords and Commons assembled in Parliament, and for the chief Courts of Judicature. The great Hall where these are kept, some say was built by King *William Rufus*, others by King *Richard* the Second, about 300 years ago, and for all dimensions, is not to be equalled by any Hall in Christendom.

Moreover, Strangers and Foreigners may take notice of the extraordinary commodiousness, conveniency and situation of the present Royal Palace, and usual place of Residence of our Kings, called *Whitehall*, belonging heretofore to Cardinal *Woolsey*, seated between a Noble Navigable River, and a most delectable and spacious Park full of great Varieties; of the great Chamber there, called the *Banquetting-House*, the like whereof for spaciousness, beauty, Peinture, and exact proportion, no King in *Europe* can parallel; of *Clarendon-House*, which, for situation, and an uniform solid Structure, is admirable; of *Berkley-House*; of the many stately uniform Piles in St. *James*'s Fields, of *Wallingford-House*, *Northumberland-House*, and *York-House*, of *Britains* Burse, or the new *Exchange*, a place excellently furnished with all kind of choice Commodities and Wares for Ladies; *Salisbury*, and *Worcester-Houses*, of the *Savoy*, a vast Building first erected by *Peter* Earl of *Savoy* and

and *Richmond*, Uncle to *Eleanor*, Wife to our King *Henry* the Third, who after purchased the same for her Son *Edmund*, Duke of *Lancaster*, and is now a famous Hospital, built all of huge Stone, and more like a Kings Palace; of another Royal Palace called *Somerset-House*, built by *Edward* Duke of *Somerset*, Uncle to King *Edward* the Sixth; of *Worcester*, *Bedford*, *Leicester*, *Newport*, *Montague*, and *Southampton* Houses; of the four Inns of Court; of the uniform stately Buildings, and forementioned large *Piazza's*, or open places (for which the Cities in *Italy* are so highly esteemed) in *Covent-Garden*, *Lincolns-Inn-Fields*, and *Southampton-Buildings*; in *Leicester-Fields*, in St. *James's-Fields*, *More-Fields*, and now in St. *Giles's-Fields*; lastly, the many large well-furnished Markets, as *Leaden-Hall*, *Stocks*, *Milk-street*, *Newgate*, *Clare*, *Southampton*, St. *Albans*, *Westminster*, *Hungerford*, *Brook*-Markets, not to be equalled in any of our Neighbour Countries.

As for the *Borough* of *Southwark*, granted by King *Edward* the Sixth, by his Letters Patents to the Mayor, Commonalty, and Citizens of *London*, called the *Bridge-ward* without, and governed by one of the Twenty six Aldermen of *London*, it hath nothing much remarkable, only that it is so rich and populous, that it pays more in a Subsidy to the King, and musters more Men than any other City in *England* besides. *Southwark*.

Lastly, Very remarkable also is the Campaign or Country on all sides of this great City; for the number of the Royal Palaces, the multitude of stately Houses, and Gardens of Noblemen; the innumerable fair Summer Dwelling-Houses of the wealthy Citizens; the pleasant fertile Meadows,

Meadows, enclosed Pastures and Corn-Fields; the abundance of Nurseries and Seminaries, where are to be sold all sorts of Fruit-Trees, Flowers, Herbs, Roots, as well for Physick, as for Food and Delight; the frequency, populousness, and wealthiness of the Villages; whereas the Campaigns about *Rome* and *Madrid* are more like Desarts.

The Arms of the City of *London*, are *Argent Cross Gules*, with the Sword of St. *Paul*, not the Dagger of *William Walworth*, as some have conceited; for this Coat did belong to the City before *Walworth* slew *Wat Tyler* the Rebel, as learned Antiquaries affirm.

Of

Of the Universities of England.

THE English Universities are so famous beyond the Seas, and so much surpass all other in the World, that they abundantly deserve a larger account than can sute with the designed brevity of this Manual; however, they shall not be passed over in silence.

Nothing was ever devised more singularly beneficial to Gods Church, and Mans happiness, than what our Ancestors have, to their eternal renown, performed by setling such vast Revenues, and erecting such admirable Structures for Learning, as our Universities do contain; and by providing thereby that Men of choice parts, after reasonable time spent in contemplation, may be called forth to act and practice in Church and State.

In the beautiful Fabrick of the Kingdom of *England*, the two Eyes are the two Universities, *Oxford* and *Cambridge*, those two Nurseries or Seminaries of Learning and Religion, which, for Number and Magnificence of richly Endowed Colledges; for Liberal Stipends to all Sorts of Publick Professors; for well furnished publick and private Libraries; for large Charters, Priviledges, and Immunities; for number, and quality of Students; for exact Discipline and Order, are not to be parallell'd in the whole World.

They were antiently called *Academies*, from a *Grove* so named near *Athens*, whither *Plato*, *Xenocrates*, and other Philosophers retired, for the Study of *Sciences*.

Of

Of latter times they have been stiled *Universities*. *A professione Universalium Scientiarum & Artium liberalium.*

An University is now properly an *Incorporation* (under one Government) of many publick Schools, ordained especially for the Study and Profession of *Divinity*, *Civil Law*, and *Physick*, and also of *Philosophy*, and of other Liberal Sciences and Arts, as Handmaids to the former.

Oxford, *quasi Ousford*, *Isidis Vadum*, the name of the chief River whereon it is seated, or perhaps from *Bovis Vadum*, a Ford for *Oxen* to pass through before the use of Bridges; as *Thracim Bosspherus*, signifying the like, is by the Germans called *Ochenfurt*.

It is seated at the meeting of two clear Fishy Rivers, in such a healthy Air, and pleasant rich Soil, that it hath antiently been called, *Bellositum Bellasis*, or *Beaulieu*.

It lies 51 Degrees, 42 Minutes Latitude, and about 22 Degrees Longitude, almost in the same Climate with that most ancient famous City and University of *Athens*, that once fruitful Mother, and careful Nurse of many Arts and Sciences, and beneficial Inventions.

Oxford was a place of publick Studies above 900 years ago, and much augmented (not founded) by the Learned *Saxon* King *Alfred*, hath been very antiently reckoned the *Second Universiy* among the four principal of *Europe*, whereof the others are *Paris* in *France*, *Bononia*, now called *Bologna* in *Italy*, and *Salamanca* in *Spain*: and although *Paris* hath usually been named in the first place, yet it hath been acknowledged to be *Oxoniæ Propago*; and if *Paris* for a time was more flourishing, yet since, in many respects, 'tis excelled by this of *Oxford*.

Oxford

Oxford is an antient City, consisting of two sorts of Inhabitants, *viz. Students* and *Citizens*, living one amongst another, though wholly separate for Government and Manners: for when former Kings of *England* perceived that they could not (as at *Paris*) be separated by a River, they thought best to disjoin them, as much as might conveniently be, by Priviledges and whole manner of Government; so that there are not the same limits; for the University have them much larger, not the same stroke and authority of Justice, or Power of Magistrates: for the Chancellor of the University, and in his absence, his Vice-Chancellor is not only in place, but in all affairs of moment, (though concerning the City it self) superiour to the Mayor of the Town.

Nor are they governed by the same kind of Laws, for all Members of the University, are subject to the Vice-Chancellors Judicial Courts; which are ruled wholly by the Civil Law.

Over the University, next under the King, is placed the forementioned Magistrate, called the Chancellor; who is usually one of the Prime Nobility, and nearest in favour with the Sovereign Prince, elected by the Students themselves in Convocation, to continue *durante vita*; whose Office is to take care of the Government of the whole University, to maintain the Liberties and Priviledges thereof, to call Assemblies, to hear and determine Controversies, to call Courts, punish Delinquents, *&c.*

This great Honour is enjoyed at present by *James* Duke of *Ormond*, Lord Steward of the Kings Houshold.

The next in Dignity amongst the Officers of the University of *Oxford*, is the High Steward, who is nominated by the Chancellor, and approved

proved by the University, and is also *durante vita*; whose Office is to assist the *Chancellor*, *Vice-Chancellor*, and *Proctors*, upon their Requests, in the execution of their Places; also to hear and determine Capital Causes, according to the Laws of the Land, and Priviledges of the University, so oft as the Chancellor shall require him.

This Honour is held by *John* Earl of *Bridgwater*.

The third is the Vice-Chancellor, who is yearly nominated by the Chancellor, and is commonly the Head of some Colledge: His *Duty* is in the Chancellors absence to do whatever almost the Chancellor might do if he were present. Moreover, he takes care that Sermons, Lectures, Disputations, and other Exercises, be performed; that Hereticks, Fanaticks, Nonconformists, Pandors, Bawds and Whores, &c. be expelled the University, and the converse with Students; that the Proctors and other Officers and publick Servants of the University, duly perform their duty; that Courts be duly called, and Law Suits determined without delay: in a word, that whatever is for the Honour and Profit of the University, or may conduce to the advancement of good Literature, may be carefully obtained. The present Vice-Chancellor is Doctor *William Clark*, President of *Maudlin* Colledge.

Fourthly, The two Proctors, chosen every year out of the several Colledges by turns, these are to assist in the Government of the University, more particularly in the business of Scholastick Exercises, and taking Degrees, in searching after, and punishing all Violaters of Statutes, or Priviledges of the University, all Night-Walkers, &c.

They

They have also the oversight of Weights and Measures, that so the Students may not be wronged.

They are at present Mr. *Vernon* of *Exeter* Colledge, and Mr. *Croswait* of *Queens* Colledge.

Next in order is the Publick Orator, whose business is to write Letters, according to the orders of the Convocation, or Congregation: also at the Reception of any Prince or great Person that comes to see the University, to make solemn Harangues, *&c.* He is now *Robert South*, Doctor in Divinity.

There is the *Custos Archivorum*, or Keeper of Records, whose Duty it is, not only to collect and keep the Charters, Priviledges, and Records that concern the University, but also to be always ready to produce them before the Chief Officers, and to plead the Rights and Priviledges of the said University. This Office is now in the trust of Doctor *Wallis*.

Lastly, Is the Register of the University, Mr. *Cooper*, whose Office is to Register all Transactions in Convocations, Congregations, Delegacies, *&c.*

Besides the forementioned Officers, there are certain publick Servants of the University, called *Bedels*, from the *High Dutch Bitten* or else from the *Low Dutch Bidden*, to summon, admonish, or pray; of these there are six, whereof three are called *Squire Bedels*, and carry large Maces of Silver Gilt; the other three are stiled *Yeomen Bedels*, and carry large Silver Maces ungilt.

Their Office is always to wait on the Vice-Chancellor in Publick, doing what belongs to his place, and at his command to seize any Delinquent, and carry him to Prison, to summon any, to publish the calling of Courts or Convocations,

vocations, to conduct Preachers to Church, or Lecturers to School, &c.

Upon more solemn times and occasions, there is a seventh, that carries in his hand a Silver Rod, and is thence called the *Verger*, who, with all the other six, walk before the Vice-Chancellor, and is ready to observe his commands, and to wait on Grand Compounders, &c.

Other publick Servants of less note, shall be passed by.

Many Kings of *England* have been great Favourers of Learning, and esteemed it their Honour to give or enlarge the Priviledges of the Universities.

By Charter of *Edward* the Third, the Mayor of *Oxford* is to obey the Orders of the Vice-Chancellor, and to be in subjection to him.

The Mayor, with the chief Burgesses in *Oxford*, and also the High Sheriff of *Oxfordshire*, every year in a solemn manner take an Oath, given by the Vice-Chancellor, to observe and conserve the Rights, Priviledges, and Liberties of the University of *Oxford*.

And every year on the day of St. *Scholastica*, being the tenth of *February*, a certain number of the principal Burgesses, publickly and solemnly do pay to each one a penny, in token of their submission to the Orders and Rights of the University.

No Victuals to be taken by the Kings Purveyors, within five miles of *Oxford*, unless the King himself comes thither.

King *James* of happy memory, honoured both Universities with the priviledge of sending each two Burgesses to Parliament.

It is none of the least Priviledges belonging to the two Universities, that they are subject to the Visitation or Correction of none but the King,

King, or whom he shall please to Commissionate.

By Charter of *Henry* the Fourth, it is left to the choice of the Vice-Chancellor, whether any Member in the University there inhabiting, accused for Felony or High-Treason, shall be tried by the Laws of the Land, or by the Laws and Customs of the University, though now, where Life or Limb is concerned, the Criminal is left to be tried by the Laws of the Land.

No Students of *Oxford* may be sued at Common Law for Debts, Accounts, Contracts, Injuries, *&c.* but only in the Court of the Vice-Chancellor, who hath power to determine Causes, to imprison, as aforesaid, to give corporal punishment, to excommunicate, to suspend, and to banish.

Anciently in *Oxford* (as now in most *Universities* beyond the Seas) the Students, without any distinction of Habit, lived in Citizens Houses, and had Meeting-places to hear Lectures, and dispute. After that, there were divers Houses for Students only to live together in Society, (as now in the *Inns of Court*, and of *Chancery* at *London*) and those places were called either *Inns*, from the *Saxon*, or *Hostels* from the *French*, and at present are named *Halls*, where every Student lives wholly upon his own charges, until divers bountiful Patrons of Learning, in their great Wisdom, thought best to settle for ever, plentiful Revenues in Lands and Houses, to maintain in Lodging, Diet, Cloaths, and Books, such Students, as, by Merit and Worth, should from time to time be chosen, and to settle large Salaries for Professors to instruct them, and for a Head to Govern them, according to certain Statutes and Ordinances, made by the said Patrons or Founders. And

these

these are called Colledges, whereof the first thus endowed in *Europe*, were *University*, *Baliol*, and *Merton* Colledges in *Oxford*, all made Colledges in the Twelfth Century, after the Birth of Christ; although *University* College hath been reckoned a place for Students, ever since the year Eight hundred seventy two, by the Royal Bounty of our aforesaid *Saxon* King *Alfred*, and was antiently called the *University College*, where were divers Professors, and all the Liberal Sciences read.

Of such endowed Colledges, there are in *Oxford*, Eighteen, and of Halls (where with the like Discipline, Students live upon their own means, only excepting some certain Exhibitions, or Annual Pensions, annexed to some one or two of them) there are Seven; of all which, the Names and Governours, see the First Part of the *Present State of ENGLAND*.

These Colledges have within their own Walls, Lectures, Disputations, all Professions, and Liberal Sciences read and taught, and in some of them, Publick Lectures for all Comers, and large Salaries for the Readers; insomuch that they seem so many compleat Universities, and are not inferiour to some, in our Neighbour Countries. *Lipsius* (whose Testimony among the Learned is very considerable) saith of one Colledge of *Oxford*, in his time, what might be said of some others there, and in *Cambridge*, *Non credo in orbe terrarum extra Angliam simile esse, addam, aut fuisse: Magnæ illic opes & vectigalia, &c. Verbo vis dicam, unum* Oxonienſe *Collegium* (rem inquisivi) *superat vel decem nostra.*

The whole number of Students in *Oxford*, that live upon the Revenues of the Colledges, are about One thousand; and of other Students about

about twice as many; besides Stewards, Manciples, Butlers, Cooks, Porters, Gardeners, &c.

There were antiently in this University, before the Founding of Colledges, Two hundred *Hospitia Studiosorum, Inns, Hostels*, or Halls; and, as *Armachanus* writes, there were Thirty thousand Students; and twenty miles round *Oxford*, were by the Kings of *England* set apart, for Provision in Victuals for this City.

The Discipline of these Colledges and Halls, is far more exact and excellent, than in any Forreign University.

First, all that intend to take any Degree, are to take their Diet and Lodging, and have a Tutor constantly in some Colledge or Hall: then they are to perform all Exercises, to be subject to all Statutes, and to the Head of the House. Next, they are to be subject to the chief Magistrate of the University, to perform publick Exercise, and to be subject to the publick Statutes thereof. They are to suffer themselves to be shut up by night in their several Houses. They are never to be seen abroad out of their Chambers, much less out of their Colledges, without their Caps and Gowns, (an excellent Order, no where observed in Forreign parts, but in *Spain*.) Their Gowns are all to be black, only the Sons of the higher Nobility are herein indulged; and all Doctors are honoured with Purple, or rather Scarlet Robes, which antiently were allowed only to Emperours or Kings; but now in *England*, besides the *King*, all *Peers* in *Parliament*, all *Doctors* in the *Universities*, all *Mayors* and *Governours* of Cities, and all the Principal *Judges*, are at certain times cloathed in Scarlet.

The Degrees taken in the *University*, are only two,

two, *viz.* of *Bachelar* and *Master*, (for so they are antiently called, as well in *Divinity*, *Law*, and *Physick*, as in the *Arts*.) At present, the Degrees in those three Professions, are called *Bachelars* and *Doctors*, only in the Arts, *Bachelar* and *Master*.

Every year at the Act, or time of compleating the Degree of *Master*, both in the three Professions and Arts, (which is always the Monday after the sixth of *July*) there are (unless some extraordinary occasion hinders) great Solemnities, not only for publick Exercises, but Feastings, Comedies, and a mighty Concourse of Strangers, from all parts, to their Friends and Relations, then compleating their Degrees, whereby, and by the set Fees, it usually costs a Doctor of Divinity, Law, or Physick, about One hundred pounds *Sterling*, and a Master of Arts, Twenty or Thirty pounds *Sterling*.

In these three Professions, and in the Arts, there proceed Masters, or Doctors yearly, about One hundred and fifty, and every *Lent*, about Two hundred Bachelars of *Arts*.

The time required by Statute for Studying in the University, before the taking of the forementioned Degrees, because it is much longer than what is required in any Forein University, shall here be set down more particularly.

To take the Degree of *Bachelar in Arts*, is required four years, and three years more for to be *Master of Arts*.

Now the Year is divided into four Terms, the first begins the 10th of *October*, and ends the 17th of *December*, and is called *Michaelmas Term*: The second, called *Hilary* or *Lent Term*, begins the 14th of *January*, and ends the *Saturday* before *Palm-Sunday*: The third, called *Easter Term*, begins the 10th day after *Easter*, and ends the

the *Thursday* before *Whitsunday*: The fourth, is called *Trinity Term*, beginning the *Wednesday* after *Trinity Sunday* and ends after the Act, sooner or later, as the Vice-Chancellor, and Convocation think meet.

To take the Degree of *Doctor of Divinity*, the Student must necessarily, First, have taken the Degree of *Master of Arts*, and then after Seven years more, he is capable of being *Bachelar of Divinity*; and then four years more is requisite, before the Degree of Doctor can be had.

To take the Degree of *Doctor of Laws*, the more ordinary way is, in three years after *Master of Arts*, one may be capable of the Degree of *Bachelar*, and in four years more of *Doctor of Laws*; the like for *Doctor in Physick*.

The Exercises required for taking these Degrees, are many, and difficult enough; yet not such, but that may be performed in less time, by any Men of good abilities: But it was the Wisdom of our Ancestors, so to order, that before those Degrees were conferred upon any, and they allowed to practise, they might first gain Judgment and Discretion, which comes with Time and Years, and perhaps, that those of slower parts might, by Time and Industry, make themselves capable of that Honour, as well as those of quicker Abilities.

To speak now particularly of the most magnificent and stately Publick *Schools* in *Oxford*, of the large Salary to each Publick *Professor*, of the most famous *Bodlean Library*, that for a Noble Lightsome Fabrick, number of choice *Books*, choice *Manuscripts*, diversity of *Languages*, liberty of *Studying*, facility of finding any *Book*, equals, if not surpasses, the famous *Vatican*: To speak of the curious *Architecture*, and vast charges of the *New Theatre*, Fabricated

cated by the most ingenious Sir *Christopher Wren*, at the sole cost and charges of the most Reverend Father in God, *Gilbert*, the late Archbishop of *Canterbury*, for the use of *Scholastick Exercises*, and of those most excellent *Printing-Presses* there. To speak of the beautiful, solid *Stone-Buildings*, *Chappels*, *Halls*, *Libraries*, large *Revenues*, admirable *Discipline* of several *Colledges*, excellent accommodation for young *Noblemen* and *Gentlemen*, Helps, and Allowances for *Poor Scholars*, &c. To describe the most delightful publick *Physick Garden*, abounding with variety of choice Plants, and surrounded with stately *Stone Walls*, at the sole Expences of the Right Honourable, *Henry* Earl of *Danby*, would require another Volume.

What hath been said of *Oxford*, the like may be said of her Sister *Cambridge*, which for *Antiquities*, Gracious *Priviledges*, Beautiful *Colledges*, large *Revenues*, good *Discipline*, number of *Students*, plenty of *Diet*, and of all other things necessary for advancement of Learning, (if in complaisance she will at any time give place to *Oxford*, yet at the same time) will challenge Precedence, before any other University of the Christian World.

The University of *Cambridge* in some few particulars, differs from that of *Oxford*.

The Chancellor of *Cambridge* (at present the Duke of *Monmouth*) is not so *durante vita*, but may be elected every two years, *aut manere in eodem officio durante tacito consensu Senatus Cantabr.* He hath under him a Commissary, who holds a Court of Record of Civil Causes, for all Priviledged Persons and Scholars under the Degree of Master of Arts, where all Causes are tryed and determined by the Civil and Statute Laws, and by the Customs of the University.

They

They have also a High Steward, chosen by the Senate, and holds by Patent from the University, is at present the Earl of *Craven*.

The Vice-Chancellor is at present, Sir *Tho. Page*, Provost of *Kings-College*: This High Officer is chosen every year, on the Third of *November*, by the Senate, out of two Persons nominated by the Heads of the several Colledges and Halls. Here note, That the Halls at *Cambridge* are endowed, and priviledged as the Colledges, and differ only in name.

The two Proctors are chosen every year, as at *Oxford*, according to the Circle of Colledges and Halls: they are for this year, Mr. *Smallwood*, Fellow of *Queens* Colledge, and Mr. *Ben. Johnson*, Fellow of *Sidney* Colledge.

There are chosen after the same manner, two, called *Taxers*, who with the Proctors have care of Weights and Measures, as Clerks of the Market.

The *Custos Archivorum*, or University-Register, is Mr. *Matthew Whinne*.

There are also three Esquire Beadles, one Yeoman Beadle.

This University, for the encouragement of Students, hath also divers Priviledges granted by several Kings of *England*. Every *Michaelmas* day, the Mayor of the Town of *Cambridge*, at the entrance into his Office, takes a Solemn Oath before the Vice-Chancellor, to observe and conserve the Priviledges, Liberties and Customs of this University. Moreover, on *Friday* before St. *Simon* and *Jude*, at a *Magna Congregatio*, in St. *Maries* Church, allotted for the Assembly of the whole University, the Mayor brings with him two Aldermen, four Burgesses, and two of every Parish, to take their Oaths before the Vice-Chancellor, for the due search

of Vagabonds, suspected persons, &c. At the same time are sworn Fourteen Persons for the University, and Fourteen for the Town, to look to the Cleansing and Paving of the Streets.

The University hath also a Court-Leet, held twice every year, wherein are presented all Nusances, &c.

In *Cambridge* there are no unendowed Houses appointed for Students, as is in *Oxford*, and the Houses endowed, are no more than Sixteen, but those generally so large, that the number of Students, is commonly little different from that of *Oxford*.

Degrees at *Cambridge* are usually taken as at *Oxford*, except in Law and Physick, whereof, after six years, they may take the Degree of *Bachelar*, and after five years more, that of *Doctor*.

In *Cambridge* the *Lent-Term* begins the 13th of *January*, and ends the Friday before *Palm-Sunday*. *Easter-Term* begins the Wednesday after *Easter* week, and ends the week before *Whitsontide*. *Trinity-Term* we have none at *Cambridge*, for from *Easter* to the Commencement, is but one Term with us. *Michaelmas-Term* begins the 10th of *October*, and ends the 16th of *December*.

The first Tuesday of *July* is always *Dies Comitiorum*, there called the Commencement, wherein the Masters of Arts, and the Doctors of all Faculties compleat their Degrees respectively; and the *Bachelars of Art* do theirs in *Lent*, beginning at *Ashwednesday*.

Cambridge lies in 52 Degrees, and 20 Minutes *Northern* Latitude.

Both these Universities are placed two easie days journey from the Capital City, and about the same distance from each other.

These are the two Glorious Fountains of Learning, to the Fame whereof, Forreigners come on Pilgrimage

Pilgrimage to offer up Honour and Admiration; and yet, even these had lately been like to be dried up, by the over-heated Zeal of some ignorant Fanaticks.

These are the chiefest Storehouses of Lettered Men, which send forth yearly a great number of Divines, Civilians, Physicians, &c. to serve all parts of this Kingdom.

To supply these great Storehouses, there are in several parts of *England*, *Grammar Schools*, whereof the principal are St. *Pauls*, *Westminster*, *Wincheſter*, *Eaton*, *Merchant Taylors*, the *Charter-House*; all richly endowed, to maintain Masters, Ushers, and a certain number of Scholars; so that a Child, once admitted into these Schools, if he become capable, may at length be preferred to be Scholar, or Fellow in some Colledge of one of these Universities, and will want little or no assistance from his Parents, all his lifetime after.

Besides these, there are of late *Grammar* Schools, Founded and Endowed in almost every Market Town of *England*, wherein the Children of the Town are only to be taught *gratis*, without any other Allowance. But in the multiplying of these Schools, it may be doubted, whether there appeared not more Zeal than Prudence; for the Parents of such School-Boys, not able to advance them to the Universities, all the rest, besides Reading and Writing, becomes useless; and the Youths by eight or ten years lazy living, rendred unapt for the labour, belonging to the more profitable Plough, and beneficial Manufactures, usually turn either Serving-Men, or Clerks to Justices or Lawyers, whereby they learn much Chicanery, they become cunning Petty-foggers, multiply Law-Suits, and couzen their Country: or if per-

haps they are set to Trades, the little smattering in Learning, got at the *Grammar-School*, renders them commonly proud, stiff-necked, self-conceited, unapt to be governed, apt to embrace every new Doctrine, Heresie, Schism, Sect, and Faction: or in case their Parents are able to put them to the University, yet for want of sufficient maintenance, and residence there, they get only to be half-learned, and thereby a propensity to preach Faction, Sedition, and Rebellion, to seduce those that are more ignorant than themselves, as was evident in our late unhappy troubles, where it was observed, that the Seducers were generally such, as had been from those *Market-Latine-Schools*, advanced to be either Commoners or Servitors, for a short time in the University, (and not Fellows of Colledges) and the Seduced, ordinarily, such as from these Schools became afterwards Shopkeepers, or Pettyfoggers. If such had been endowed with more, or perhaps with less knowledge, they had probably been much more Humble, Loyal, and Obedient to their Governors, both Civil and Ecclesiastical: And therefore the late King of *Spain*, consulting with his ableſt Counsellors of State, for a general Reformation of Matters, that were found, by experience, to be inconvenient and prejudicial to his Kingdom, after mature deliberation, came to this resolution, That amongst other abuses, the great number of Country Grammar Schools, should, by a solemn *Prematica*, or *Ordinance*, be diminished, and the Childrens time better employed at Manufactures, Trades, Husbandry, *&c.* Besides, upon serious consideration, it will be found, that *England* is overstocked with Scholars, for the proportion of its preferments, and for its employments for Lettered Persons,

where-

whereby it comes to pass, that too many live discontented, longing for Innovations and Changes, and watching for an opportunity to alter the Government both of Church and State.

Thus the Reader hath had a small Map of a huge Monarchy, the most just and easie that ever any People lived under, (except only those who lived in *England* before the late unparallel'd Rebellion) and many ways more happy than that which the great and good States-man *Philip Comines*, so much admired in his days, when he declared (after he had much commended the policy of the *Venetian* Commonwealth) That amongst all the Seigneuries in the World, *England* was the Country where the State was best ordered, and where there was the least violence and oppression upon the People.

THE Reader may here take notice, that a brief Account was intended to be given of all the rest of His Majesties Kingdoms, Dominions, Countries, Territories, Plantations, and Places, which shall be reserved for another opportunity: only at present, *mantissæ loco*, shall follow a Catalogue of all the Governours, constituted by His Majesty in Foreign Parts; together with all the Embassadors, Envoys, Residents, Consuls, and Agents, at this time employed abroad.

After *England*, the antient Kingdom of *Scotland* hath the precedence, the chief Governour whereof, under His Majesty, is the Lord Chancellor of *Scotland*, who, by that Title, enjoys the ordinary Power and Authority of a Vice-roy, and is at present the Right Honourable *John* Earl of *Rothes*.

The

The next is the Kingdom of *Ireland*, the Governour whereof, is his Grace the Duke of *Ormond*, who by the Title of Lord Lieutenant, is as Vice-Roy of *Ireland*, and lives with more Splendor and Grandeur than perhaps any other Vice-Roy of *Europe*.

Other Dominions belong to the King of *England*, which either for number of People, or large extent, may as well deserve the name of Kingdoms, as divers Countries which under the King of *Spain*, have long enjoyed that Title, as *New England*, *Virginia*, *Jamaica*, &c. but our Kings have never affected those swelling Titles.

The Governours, or Deputy-Governours of these, and the rest of His Majesties Territories, at present, are as followeth:

New-England, John Leverett *Esq*;
Virginia, *Sir* William Berkley.
Jamaica, *the Lord* Vaughan.
Barbadoes, *Sir* Jonathan Atkins.
Bermudos, *Sir* John Heydon.
New-York, *Major* Edmund Andros, succeeding Col. *Francis Lovelace*, who was taken Prisoner there by the *Dutch*, afterwards by the *Turks*, and died of his Wounds.
New-found-land. —
St. Christophers, and the *Lee-ward-Islans*, *Col.* Stapleton.
Carolina, *Sir* John Yeoman.
Nevis, *Sir* James Ruffel *Kt.*

In the East-Indies.

Bombaim, *Mr.* Anger.
Fort St. George, *Mr.* Foxcroft.
Bantam, *Mr.* Dacres.

In

In *Africa*.

Tangier, *The Earl of* Inchiquien, *whose Deputy there is that eminent Souldier Sir* Palmes Fairborne.
Guinea. ——
Jersey, *Sir* Thomas Morgan.
Garnsey, *Lord* Hatton.

A List of Embassadors, Envoyes, Residents and Consuls.

France, Ralph Montague *Esq*; *Embassador*.
Spain, *Sir* William Godolphin, *Embassador*.
Sweden, *Sir* Edward Wood, *Envoy Extraordinary*.
Denmark, *Sir* John Paul, *Resident at* Hamburgh.
Hanse-Town, *Sir* William Swan *Resident at* Hamburgh.
Lisbon, *Mr.* Parry, *Agent*.
Venice, *Sir* Tho. Higgens.
Constantinople, *Sir* John Finch, *Embassador Ordinary*.
Spanish Netherlands, *Sir* Richard Bulstrode *Kt*. *Agent*.

Consuls.

Aleppo, *Mr.* Lannoy.
Smyrna, *Mr.* Ricaut.
Zant, *Sir* Clement Harby.
Argiers, *Mr.* Samuel Martyn.
Tunis, *Mr.* Francis Baker.
Tripoly, *Mr.* Bradleigh.

Messina.

Messina.
Naples, Mr. Davies.
Leghorne, Mr. Platt.
Genoua, Mr. Legat.
Marseilles.
Alicant.
Malaga.
Cadis, Sir Martyn Westcomb.
Sivil.
Canaries, Mr. Webber.

A List of the Foreign Ministers now residing in the Court of the King of Great Britain.

MR. Barillon Ambass. Ext. de France.
Mr. le Comte Egmond Ambass. Ext. d'Espagne Lorde de la Toison d'Or.
Mr. le Comte Melos Ambass. de Portugal.
Mr. Olivier Crawnes Ambass. Ext. de Suede.
Mr. le Comte Anthoine Oldembourg Ambass. Ext. de Denmarck.
Mr. Vambuning, Mr. Oydick Ambass. Ext. de Hollande.
Mr le Comte Vuloftin Envoyé Ext. de l'Empereur Lorde de la Toison d'Or.
Mr. le Marquis Bougomony Envoyé d'Espagne Lorde de la Toison d'Or.
Mr. Lionberg Envoyé Ext. de Suede.
Mr. Lindenow Envoyé Ext. de Denmarck.
Mr. Le Baron Severin Envoyé Ext. de Brandebourg.
Mr. Carlos de Beau Royard Envoyé de Flandre.
Mr. Ruter Envoyé de Milquelbourg.

Mr.

Mr. Jandes Envoyé d'Oxnasbourg.
Mr. Grauandel Envoyé Ext. de Pologné.
Mr. Vanladen Envoyé de Hollande.
Mr. Ulcken Envoyé Ext. de Hoſtin.
Mr. Bullot Envoyé Ext. de la Maiſon de Bronwick.
Mr. Cherincham Envoyé Ext. de Lorraine.
Mr. du Crock Envoyé Ext. de Hoſtin.
Mr. Mullot Envoyé Ext. de la Maiſon de Bronwick.
Mr. Stade Envoyé du Courland.
Mr. le Marquis Montecuculi Envoyé Ext. de Modaine.
Mr. Saroty Reſident de Venize.
Mr. Gloxen Reſident de Colegne.
Mr. Stanford Reſident de Newbourg.
Mr. Salvetti Reſident de Florence.

Addenda.

Addenda.

IN *July* 1679. The Lord Vicount *Hallifax* was Created Earl of *Hallifax*. The Lord *Roberts* Earl of *Radnor*; And the Lord *Gerard* of *Brandon*, Earl of *Newbury*.

Item, The Eldest Daughter of the late English Princess *Henrietta*, is lately Married to *Charles* the Second, King of *Spain*.

Item, The late *Mary*, Eldest Daughter to his Royal Highness the Duke of *York*, is Married to the Prince of *Orange*.

Item, Since the First Part was in the Press, there hath been Alterations made in His Majesties Treasury: For in stead of the Earl of *Danby* Lord High Treasurer of *England*, the said Treasury hath been put into the Hands of Five Commissioners; that is, the Right Honourable *Arthur* Earl of *Essex*, the Honourable Sir *John Ernley*, Chancellor of the Exchequer, &c.

Note also, That in the Second Part, the whole Page 145, is to be razed all out.

Post-

Postscript.

IF in these Treatises any Errour be discovered, let the Reader know, that the Author desires the same may be razed and obliterated. And if any Reader will be so courteous as by Letter or otherwise to inform the Author, Printer, or Publisher, what reasonably ought to be corrected, altered, added, or left out, his Information will be very thankfully received, and his desire fulfilled in the next Edition.

FINIS.